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SATURDAY NIGHT

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THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

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SEP 19 1945

TREMAINE
MISS MARIE
2 WASHINGTON
TORONTO 5

These happy Australians are returning to Labuan Island (Borneo) from rounding up remnants of Jap forces in outlying islands, who, in many instances, haven't heard the news of Japan's surrender.

THE FRONT PAGE

Sharing The Secret

THE discovery and use of the atomic bomb has immediately produced two strongly held but apparently irreconcilable views of what should be done with the dread secret for the protection of mankind. Many instinctively feel that this secret, "long mercifully withheld from mankind", as Mr. Churchill put it, should be guarded with the utmost care lest it fall into evil hands. Others urge as vigorously the opposite view, that it should be shared with the rest of the United Nations, or handed over to the Security Council, lest the suspicion and rivalry attendant on the possession by one group of nations of a decisive advantage over all others should corrode the unity now being laboriously forged.

There are two questions involved here which need to be clearly separated. The first is, how much of a secret is the atomic-splitting process, and how well and how long can this secret be kept? The second, is there a real international, or rather supra-national world authority to which the atomic bomb could be turned over?

The scientific processes involved are not really a secret. Up until 1939 the long chain of experiments and discoveries in atomic study were freely published and shared by scientists in many parts of the world. Even as late as March 1942 one could read in the journal of the Smithsonian Institute a full account of atom-splitting with the giant cyclotron of the University of California. British scientists are fully conversant with the processes—so much so that Mr. Churchill would not permit them to attend the recent scientific congress in Moscow. Canada is building at Petawawa a small-scale production plant for plutonium. And the Soviets are believed to have hastened to occupy the Danish island of Bornholm in the Baltic because it was there that the Germans carried on atomic experiments which were believed to be on the verge of fruition last spring. How much the Russians learned here, or whether they have secured the aid of German atomic scientists in transferring the experiments to the Soviet Union, we have no idea. In any case, there are certainly Russian scientists capable of carrying on this work. Indeed, they may have already discovered newer and simpler processes, and have an atomic bomb of their own in production, for all we know. It is curious how seldom those who urge that we must share our secrets with the Soviets add that they should share their secrets with us—as they have been notably reluctant to do all through the war.

The Real Secret

IT IS THE production process, not the scientific knowledge, which is the real secret. If the United States produced the atomic bomb in complete secrecy on this free and garrulous continent, the Soviets could do so not less readily in the hidden reaches of their immense country. It would therefore not be enough to merely resume the free interchange of scientific knowledge, as our scientists are anxious to do, since they cannot contemplate a future in which they will become the closely guarded servants, in effect prisoners, of the state. To really "share" the knowledge of atomic developments, and avert the preparation by any country of a sudden new attempt at world hegemony with this stupendous weapon, it would be necessary, as Senator Vandenberg says, first "to create the rights of absolutely free, untrammelled and intimate inspection (by the Security Council) all around the globe."

But unfortunately, Vandenberg continues, such freedom does not exist today. The Security Council in no way overrides the sovereign rights of its individual members. On the contrary, these sovereign rights have been enshrined, mainly by Soviet insistence at Dumbarton Oaks and San Francisco, as its leading principle. Action can only be taken by the council by unanimous *consent* of its major members; any one of these retains through the veto power the right to fully protect its sovereignty from any discussion which it does not welcome, much less investigation or free inspection.

There is no true world authority to which to turn over our terrible secret, and prevent it from being exploited by rival national states. The United Nations Organization, of world cooperation through consent of the members, which we have scarcely finished erecting, is already outmoded by the discovery of a weapon which can destroy our civilization. Unless mutual fear should really prove sufficient to restrain all nations from further use of the atomic weapons only as yet in their infancy—we have about a quarter of a century to adjust our mentality to the sacrifice of the stubbornly maintained notion of national sovereignty, and assert our moral forces to bring this power under control. Real security can only come through entrusting the secret to a true world authority, not sharing it so that every nation and every group, good or evil, will be able to use it for its own ends.

Crime and the Parents

CANADA is to-day face to face with something from which she has hitherto been practically immune, a crime wave of serious dimensions. After the last war there were in a few cities disorders among returned men, analogous to that which took place in Halifax on VE Day; but nothing at all comparable with the present situation.

The Fall Assizes in county towns of the English-speaking provinces began this week and in all judiciary and officials have to deal with a vastly increased schedule so far as criminal dockets are concerned. In Ontario the Attorney General's Department and judges of the Supreme Court who handle major criminal trials, are appalled by the conditions they must deal with; 18 murder cases, one attempted murder, 25 manslaughter cases, 18 cases of rape or attempted rape.

If the assize dockets are crowded those of the County Sessions which deal with robberies and crimes of violence are even more so. Everywhere the tasks of magistrates dealing with minor crimes and juvenile offenses are more than doubled in comparison with two or three years ago. In practically every province the same problem exists, and an examination of the situation dissipates the old theory that major crime is a problem for the larger cities, a product of slum conditions. Rural crime has vastly increased.

We do not believe any man has sufficient knowledge and wisdom to diagnose the causes except in a general way. Unquestionably six years of the most horrible war in the history of mankind has produced abnormality in the communal mind, but the sufferings of the vast majority of Canadians have been so vicarious that this does not seem to be an adequate excuse. Strangely enough the crime wave has been accompanied by an increase in religious observance, which would indicate that the emotional reactions of war work both ways.

The majority of the host of accused apprehended every day are youthful. This would point to a weakening of moral standards among parents, which began when most of them were children. For years parents have been paying far too little attention to the cultivation of moral standards in their children and are reaping the consequence. Just before the schools opened the writer visited a small motion picture theatre. It was full of children obviously sent there by mothers anxious to get

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Canadian Fashions Step Out In Gala Peacetime Parade

Andre of Simpson's manipulates Russian ermine softly, with smooth shoulders and tie belt.

Louis Schrier's costume suit in black and yellow, crossed fox on swinging topcoat. (left). Andre designed the dinner suit for Mm. Pauline's (New York) contour hat in stunning black fox.

Down the runway to the strains of George Gershwin's famous rhapsody . . . five times this week at Simpson's Toronto . . . went fifty shining examples of Canadian design. Fifty beautifully cut, proudly worn proofs that in the four years since the last fashion show in Arcadian Court (held in autumn 1941) Canadian fashion has come of age. Proof that in the war years when imports from the great fashion centres of the world were restricted by government order, designers in Canada worked to some purpose, became masters of their craft. Witness these six . . .

Oriental glamor in emerald satin and amethyst velvet—Mae Rook.

Louis Berger's harem-draped dinner dress in black, white, gold sequinned.

Rae Hildebrand's deep-sleeved dinner dress in black with iridescent trim.

DEAR MR. EDITOR

Are Japanese Canadians Induced To Deny Their Citizenship?

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

MAY I express my hearty approval of your forthright editorial on Canada's Japanese in your Sept. 1 issue.

A number of Japanese-Canadians have confirmed to me personally, your view that the methods of discovering which of them desired to be returned to Japan, were really designed to persuade them to do so. The conditions of the choice were in themselves heavy pressure, for if they signed for "return", they were assured protection and maintenance in present jobs and domicile which meant retaining family and social relationships, whereas if they decided to remain in Canada they lost all of these, being required to move to another camp east of the Rockies, to be sent later further east to an entirely uncertain and reputedly unfriendly reception.

Adding to this the fact that the removal to Japan was in the indefinite future when the war should end, and that it was a widespread belief that things then having cooled down they would be allowed to change their minds and would get a better reception in the rest of Canada, the pressure on this ground alone would appear almost irresistible. In addition to this however, the officers making the enquiry took the attitude (in many cases reported to me) of trying to persuade them to leave Canada; what should have been a free choice was described by those subject to it, as a "grilling", lasting often an hour-and-a-half.

If it be the case, as reported, that it was not the intention of the government to put pressure on them, then this could and should be made clear to both Japanese and non-Japanese Canadians by a public undertaking that all those put under such improper pressure by either conditions or officers, will be given opportunity to change their choice.

You attribute the government's desire to repatriate these persons, to "the special tastes of the people of British Columbia". I doubt the fairness of that. Mr. MacInnes, candidate in Vancouver in the last Federal election stood openly in support of citizens' rights for these Canadians. He was re-elected with the largest majority he has received though those he defended thus had no votes, and himself, I am told, attributed this, in important measure, to the people's support on this particular issue. Others similarly report that the antagonism in question is characteristic of a limited but influential group rather than of the people as a whole.

I hope and believe that the same is true in the rest of Canada where most of those who remain must spend their lives. Some active and more latent antagonism there doubtless is, in this country where national and racial differences rate so high and Canadian citizenship so relatively low—as you remark. But I am persuaded that it is not so strong as many municipal authorities besides Toronto profess to believe in refusing admission, or further admission, or licenses to do business, etc., to these much abused and still loyal Canadians. One Japanese-Canadian boy told me today that in a whole year in high school here he had not once encountered antagonism from fellow students on racial grounds.

I hope that still more Canadian publicists will speak your mind, so that people who are not antagonistic, or who are so only unconsciously, may be faced with the issue, for not only must the higher authorities be influenced to correct this shameful program, but the more local authorities and ordinary citizens must be prepared to give a friendly and helpful reception to those forced thus to re-establish themselves.

Toronto, Ont. JARVIS MCCURDY

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National or Colonial?

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

I HEARTILY agree with Miss McKay's statement in her article "Canada is ready for a flag of her own" in the August 18 issue of your paper. It is quite absurd that an independent state, which I am glad to note Miss McKay states Canada is, should not have her own flag.

Certain rules governing the design of flags are accepted universally. For instance; in every flag there is a *place of honor* and it is the upper part next to the pole. This is not only a positive rule but it is a very practical one. This is the portion of the flag which is most easily recognized under all circumstances. When a flag is flying the design on the fly cannot be recognized at all while that part next the pole is generally easily recognizable. So it is eminently proper that Canada should occupy the place of honor in her own flag.

I cannot agree with Miss McKay that both New Zealand and Australia have national flags. By placing the Union Jack in the place of honor they are made purely colonial. They assert an inferior constitutional position.

Mr. King has stated his approval of the use as a Canadian flag of the British red ensign with the Canadian arms in the fly. But if such a flag as this is adopted it, too, will be of colonial design. Such a flag would not be in any way distinctively Canadian.

Ottawa, Ont. T. S. EWART

The Late Sir Michael Sadleir

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

MY FATHER'S long life was so crowded with diverse activities and interests, and the papers—both private and professional—which he left behind him are so numerous and varied, that it seemed impracticable to do justice to his career and achievements within the limits of a single biography.

It is proposed, therefore, to prepare an "Educational Biography" as well as a more general one; and I am privileged to announce that Miss Lynda Grier, shortly retiring from the Principalship of Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford, has consented to undertake this difficult and specialized task. The second biography — the personal memoir—I shall myself attempt.

May I appeal through your columns to owners of letters and other manuscript documents written by him, for the loan of the originals or of copies? I should be grateful if material of educational, as well as non-educational significance be sent to me at the address below, for transcription and return.

10 Orange Street, MICHAEL SADLEIR
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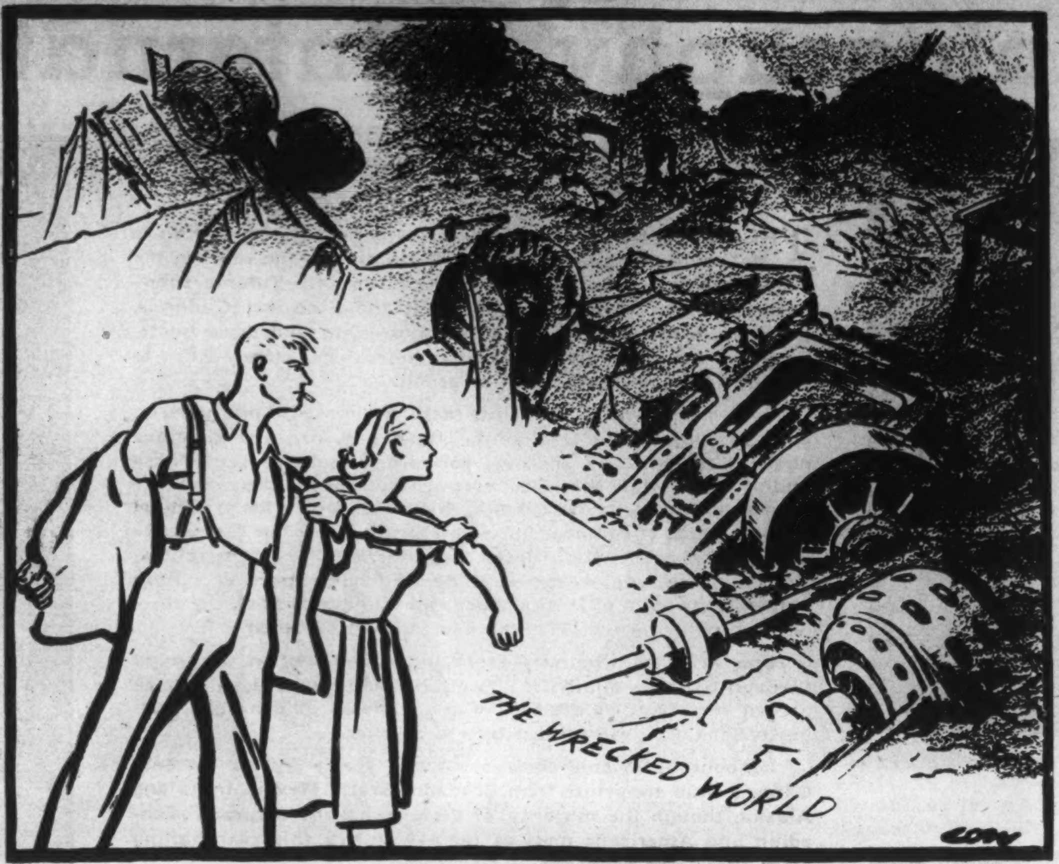

AND NOW TO WORK

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The Front Page

(Continued from Page One)

them out of the way. They were heartily enjoying the spectacle of a charming and unrepentant woman pickpocket who was the heroine, and the smartness of a number of men who were quick with the trigger. There was not the slightest suggestion that any moral turpitude was involved. We could not help wondering how many of the little girls would turn out pickpockets, and how many of the little boys gun men.

Reconstruction Problem

IF A CANADIAN has been earning $45 a week of 48 hours during the past six years, in reaming shells, or in some other warwork, probably today he is "at liberty," as the actors say. If now he is offered a job at $40 a week assembling electric stoves or reaming crankshafts, will he go up-stage and stand with folded arms, glooming, or will he thank God and get busy?

We have no quarrel with Organized Labor. On the contrary we stand behind every reasonable effort it makes to mend working conditions, to resist questionable practices by unenlightened management, to make face against low living standards. But every dollar paid to a worker must come from sales. If production costs more than sales bring in the work stops and unemployment begins. For that reason Labor ought to think more often in production-terms than in paper-money terms, especially as men by hundreds of thousands, lately in uniform, are now ready for civilian work.

We believe in a moderate working week for industry. But we do not believe, and never shall, that the production in, say, 40 hours can be as great as in a period of 48 hours when the shadow of defeat and slavery hung over us all.

Reconstruction will be hard enough, even when all classes of the community stand ready to "play up and play the game," to do a good job and to baffle inflation. But a greedy Capital, or a greedy Labor can make it harder still, and may lose the public sympathy on which both must depend for useful and continuous achievement.

WITHOUT ARMOUR

SWORDS of hyacinth and spears of grass
Might symbolize how beauty wounds the heart,
God making morning out of a great hurt,
The ache and fear of darkness. So the loss
Of something loved lurks in each thing we praise.
Receiving beauty like a sabre's thrust,
We know how love can lay the green years waste,
And stars burn hot as tears against closed eyes.

R. H. GRENVILLE

More of Magna Carta

NOWADAYS when democratic institutions are a subject of world-wide discussion the Magna Carta is mentioned frequently; and in North America has special interest because the best copy of the original document (of which but four are in existence) has been "in sanctuary" on this continent for over six years.

Under present circumstances there is considerable excitement among the historically-minded in Britain, over the acquisition by the British Museum of a document relating thereto, which the London *Times* in an informative editorial explains is even rarer, more important in a legal sense, and, in every sense of the word, priceless.

It is the Laycock Abbey copy of the Great Charter of Henry II, dated February 11, 1225, Third Rescript of the Magna Carta signed by King John at Runnymede in 1215. Most readers are unaware that the original agreement had rather tough going at the outset. In the first place King John had no intention of keeping his pledged word. When he died a year later, Pope Innocent III, claiming the right as John's feudal overlord, annulled it. The barons accepted the contention that its validity had expired with the death of the monarch, and at once set about obtaining a Rescript from the new King, Henry III, a nine-year-old boy. The real monarch was the boy's guardian and mentor, William Marshall, Earl of Pembroke, who decided that a revised version of Magna Carta should be granted. But there was wrangling for several years over details until a Third Rescript, satisfactory to all, was finally drafted and signed by King Henry, then 18. The *Times* says nearly half the clauses of the original Charter of King John were omitted, "including some that are dear to the heart of modern rhetoricians."

The original Magna Carta never actually became law. The Third Rescript is a document which still holds constitutional validity. Only two copies are known to exist. The other, preserved at Durham, is faulty because centuries ago an unknown hand upset an inkpot on it. The fair copy now in the British Museum is supposed to have been originally the property of William Longsword, Earl of Salisbury, whose widow in 1232 founded Laycock. It has long been in the possession of the ancient Talbot family, one of whse members, Miss M. T. Talbot, has presented it to the British people.

The gift is a reminder of the fact that Henry III, who inherited a precarious throne as a child in 1216, had one of the longest reigns in history —56 years. When he died in 1272, he left to his son, the great monarch, Edward I, a tranquil England. In a disordered world the demonstration of the continuity of British institutions embodied in Miss Talbot's gift thrills the imagination.

Mr. Churchill Still "F.P."

NOT to make a mystery of it, "F. P." are letters many news editors inscribe on proofs of news stories important enough for the front page, and for large type headings. Throughout the war with Germany, utterances by Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill automatically came into that category; nor are there any signs on this side of the Atlantic of his demotion to the back pages; despite his recent defeat at the hands of British electors.

According to a Canadian corespondent in London, some newspapers there have mentioned with surprise that Mr. Churchill is apparently better "news" in the United States and Allied Nations generally, than the Prime Minister, Mr. Attlee. Though his utterances have been few since he became Leader of the Opposition in the British House of Commons, the press of other lands has recorded them verbatim, a distinction not always accorded those of his leading political opponents.

For years the genius and resolution of Mr. Churchill have created a "build-up" for him as a news-figure, equalled by but two or three contemporaries; the late Mr. Hitler, the late Mr. Roosevelt, and perhaps the living Mr. Stalin. The mere fact that a large majority of the British electors decided that though Mr. Churchill had been first in war, he should not be first in peace, does not in the slightest degree alter his status as a world figure; more interesting to readers in Iowa or Brazil than other British leaders, who, however able, had hardly been heard of in the outside world until quite recently.

The first real attempt to identify the most important person in the world from a newspaper standpoint, was made about a quarter of a century ago. A survey of publications the world over, at that time, indicated definitely Rt. Hon. David Lloyd George. As others arose, interest in him gradually receded, but that it was still vital was apparent when he died. The correspondent already quoted states that even in defeat Mr. Churchill is still the hero of the British public, first in the hearts of his countrymen. During the V-J celebrations in London he had all the attention of the throng wherever he appeared, and cheers for him were longer and louder than for anybody else. Obviously he is still the most interesting person in the world for millions, and it will be a long time before he ceases to be "F.P." in the decisions of news editors.

Poetry and Prose

ONE of the tragedies of Canadian life, and one which has often been commented upon, is the fact that owing to the rapid growth of the country, and the vast amount of natural resources available for swift exploitation, there has been an excessive demand for the services of "executives," persons with an adequate ability to manage and direct the work of others. This type of service has been well remunerated in Canada (though even then not so well as in the United States), and many men and some women who should have been devoting their lives to less practical pursuits have been tempted or drafted away from their proper occupation into executive work.

Literature has been the chief sufferer by the combination of the high value set on executive work, and the low value set on literary creation. The list of men about whom we know positively, from the inadequate samples they have given us, that they could profitably have devoted their lives to creation but devoted them actually to business or the civil service, is too long to recite and much too long not to deplore. Dr. Duncan Campbell Scott wrote a series of short tales of a French-Canadian community, "The Village of Viger," which was published in Boston in 1896 and has never until this year been published in Canada. He was by no means limited to "habitant'" material, for the current *Queen's Quarterly* contains a charming little story of a Protestant household in Ottawa. Dr. Scott could unquestionably have been one of the most active producers of imaginative prose in Canada, but in his early years there was no assured livelihood in that field and there was a career open in the Department of Indian Affairs. In a lifetime spent in that department he has turned out perhaps as much poetry as if he had been a professional literary man, for poetry can only be written as and when the spirit moves; but it is obvious that the country has lost a great deal of first class prose writing.

The Passing Show

IN spite of the recent press wire saying that all leading ministers of the British Cabinet are happily married, these gentlemen appear to have lots of domestic trouble ahead of them.

•

The new meat tokens, so we are told, are made of tough fibre and are coloured blue. They may be exchanged at any time for a similar quality of fibre, coloured red.

•

"JAP ARROGANCE MELTS AS MacARTHUR TAKES OVER."—Newspaper headline.

Someone must have turned the heat on.

•

A W.P.T.B. official suggests that the difficulty of buying a man's suit can be met by turning the present one. What; again?

•

A Canadian air official declares that aeroplane travel will soon come within reach of the ordinary man's pocket. Sorry, buddy, but Mr. Ilsley got there first.

•

Hirohito has informed his ancestors of Japan's ignominious defeat but, up to the time of going to press, none of them appears to have committed hara-kiri.

•

A B.U.P. correspondent writes from Tokyo that Nip shop girls are attending classes in polite conversational English. Our former enemies have really got something there.

•

Nova Scotia has urged Ottawa to improve weather forecasting. Personally, we don't object to what is offered, but only to the stuff that we get when it comes.

•

Many of the German war criminals awaiting trial are said to be writing their memoirs. The final chapters will probably be penned by ghost writers.

•

Following the announcement by Ottawa that more soap is on the way, the ladies are now wondering if it is just a lot of soft soap.

•

A New York paper reports that many military commentators in the daily press have lost their jobs. Strangely enough, in their prophetic discussions on the effect of the atomic bomb, not one of them mentioned this possibility.

•

A Song of Progressive Fright

Oh, a gas light was a wicked thing
When a way was found to use it.
The Vicar's words had a fearsome ring
When he set himself to abuse it,
Saying God had given the world a moon
(As Noah received an ark)
And when it waned, as it did eftsoon,
We ought to walk in the dark.

An electric light was more wicked still,
We were robbing the thundercloud
To follow vanities to our ill
To be self-assured and proud,
While here and yonder and everywhere
The lightning's flaming breath,
Which God had chained in the upper air,
Would burn us all to death.

And now that the atom's inner flame
Has leaped to our dazzled sight
We are told it's a force that none can tame,
That the end of the world's in sight.
The prophets appear too positive,
Too wise and too dour of face.
For me, I am not too scared to live
In this brave, enchanting place.

J. E. M.

•

With war-time censorship of newspapers lifted by an Ottawa announcement, columnists may find it hard to get away with writing less about more under the pretext they are not permitted to write more about less.

•

From an editorial: "With the removal of gasoline rationing, there will be a rapid increase in road movement." Presumably the pedestrian getting back into his peace-time stride.

•

We have a suspicion that Bing Crosby is far better known than Hector McKinnon, or even George Drew. Fame *is* complicated, isn't it?

•

A farmer in the Western States wants about half-a-pound of "this here atomic stuff" to kill his potato bugs. Nowadays the news gets around, doesn't it?

•

The man who broke a mirror because what he saw there was repulsive may have been an actor, a concert pianist or a politician. But each hypothesis carries with it a trace of philosophic doubt.

Notable Photography in International Show

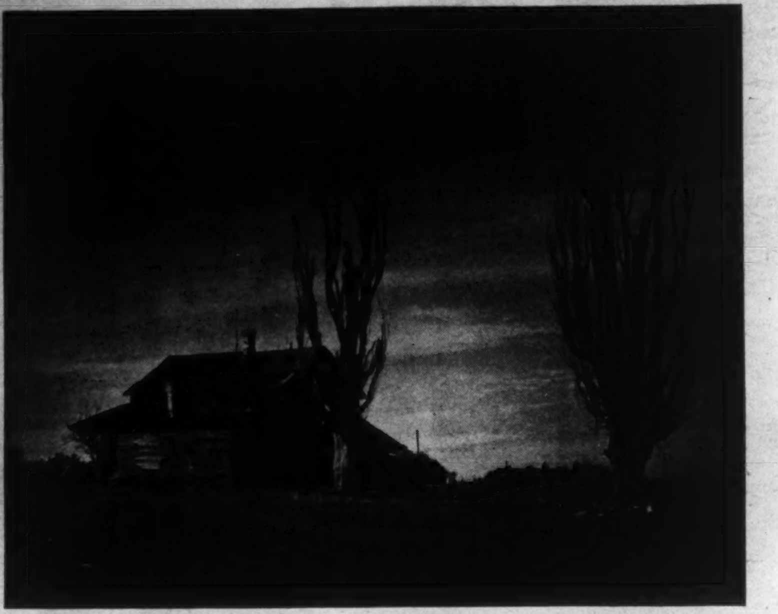
By Margaret R. Kirkland

THE old idea that photography can only hold the mirror up to nature has long been suspect. Certainly anyone viewing the exceptionally fine collection of prints in the 54th Toronto International Salon (September 10-22) at the Fine Art Galleries, Eaton's College Street, must surely appreciate that these photographers have exercised a creative selectivity, closely akin to that of artists wielding brush or pencil.

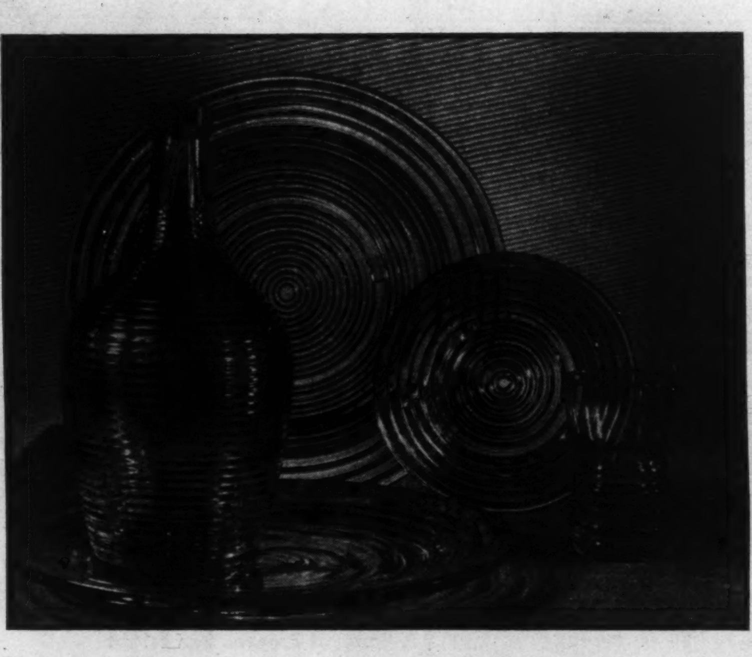
In this selection of 189 prints there is almost infinite variety, both in subject and treatment. Here are rare and sensitive nuances of light and shadow; portraiture, both of personality and of mood, while the landscapes are notable for their selective handling of mass forms and subjection of detail to the organized whole—points of composition we are prone to ascribe too exclusively to the artist who paints. And not least are those photographs which, while expertly reflecting some mood of nature create in the mind of the beholder something of that subtle unity with all nature which Thoreau expresses in "Walden".

One print, all the way from India, remains in the mind through this very quality . . . Two sari-clad figures moving down a road beneath trees are bathed in a suffused golden light, suggestive of Corot, yet without benefit of color.

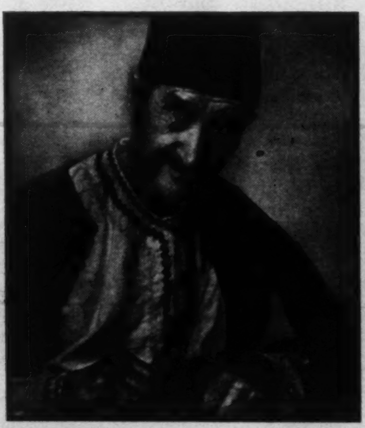
Incidentally in this show sponsored yearly by the Toronto Camera Club are prints from Scotland, Brazil, Mexico, India and Alaska, though the majority of those hung are naturally Canadian and American; most of the 641 entries this year hailing from these two countries.



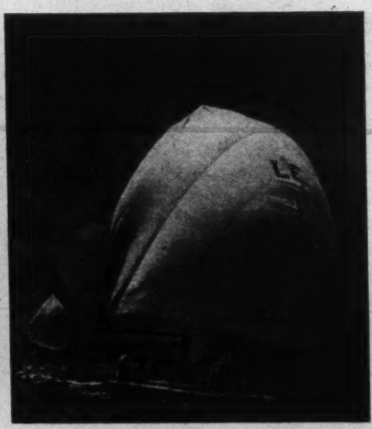
Forsaken—George T. Bechtolt, Indianapolis, Ind.



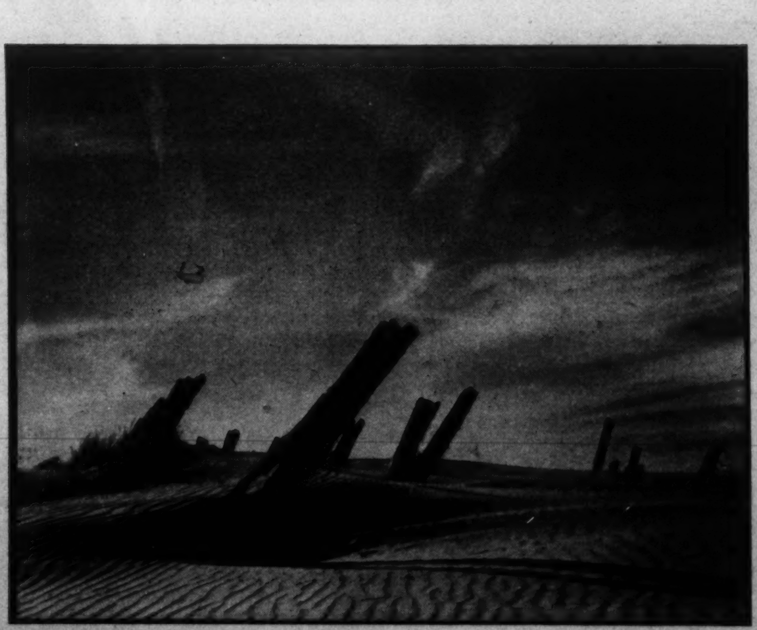
Lines and Circles—Dr. J. O. Fitzgerald, Jr., Richmond, Va.



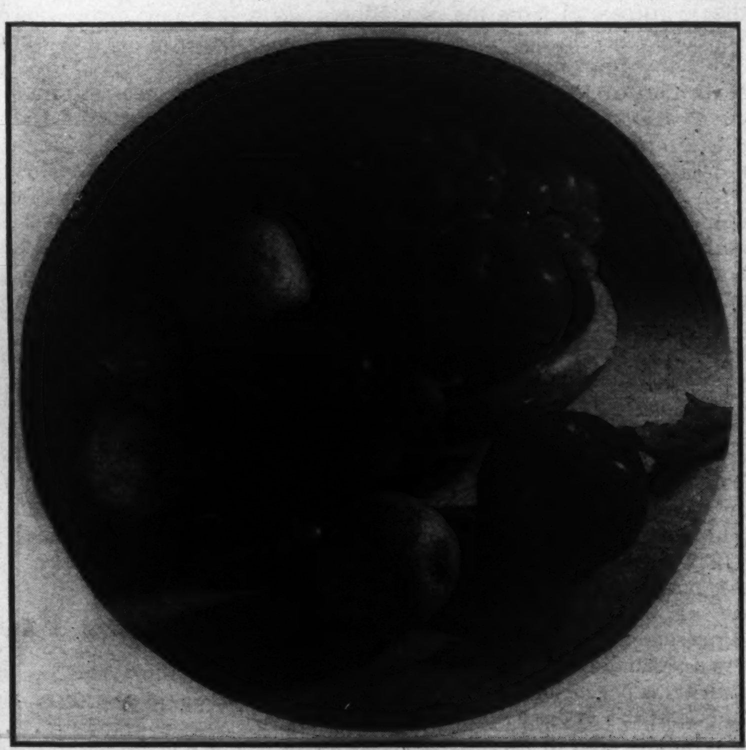
The Carpet Seller—
Hugh Frith, F.R.P.S., Vancouver.



Racing a Squall—
John Hogan, Philadelphia, Pa.

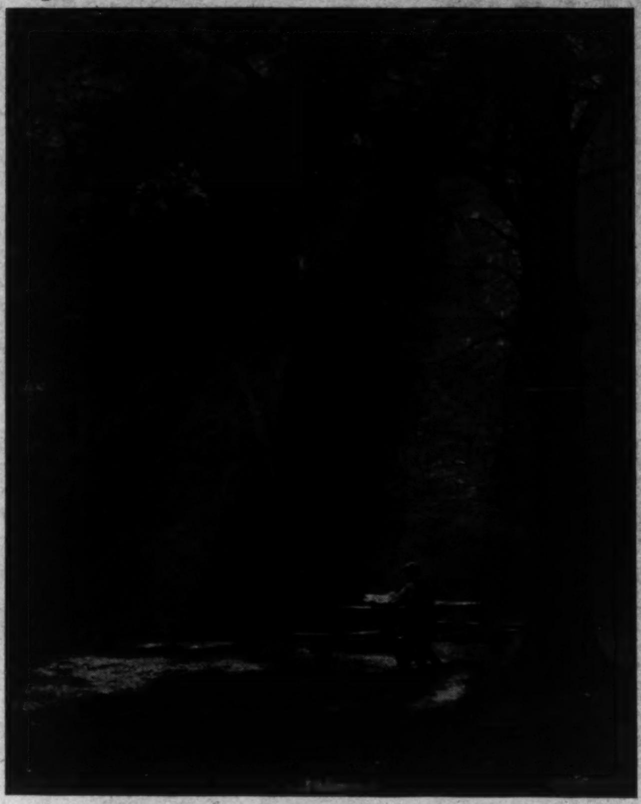


Undefeated—R. Hargreaves, Toronto.

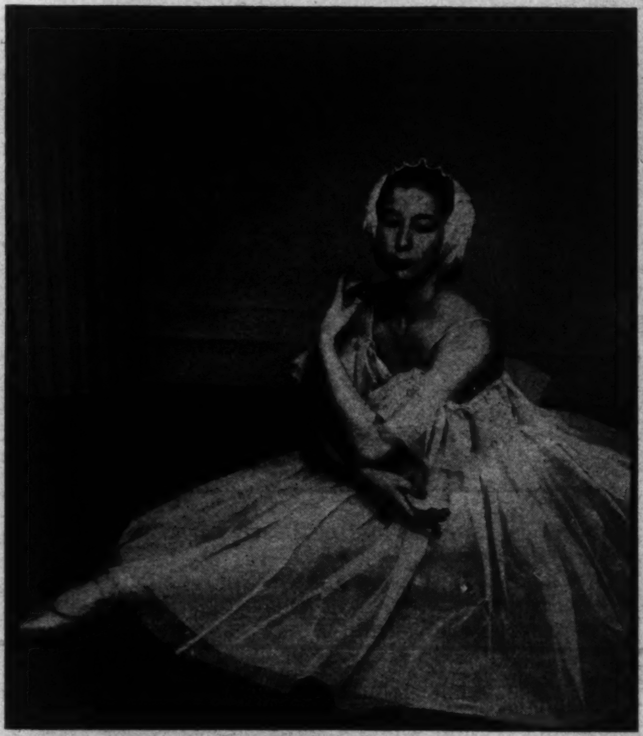


Autumn—Les Backhauser, Toronto.

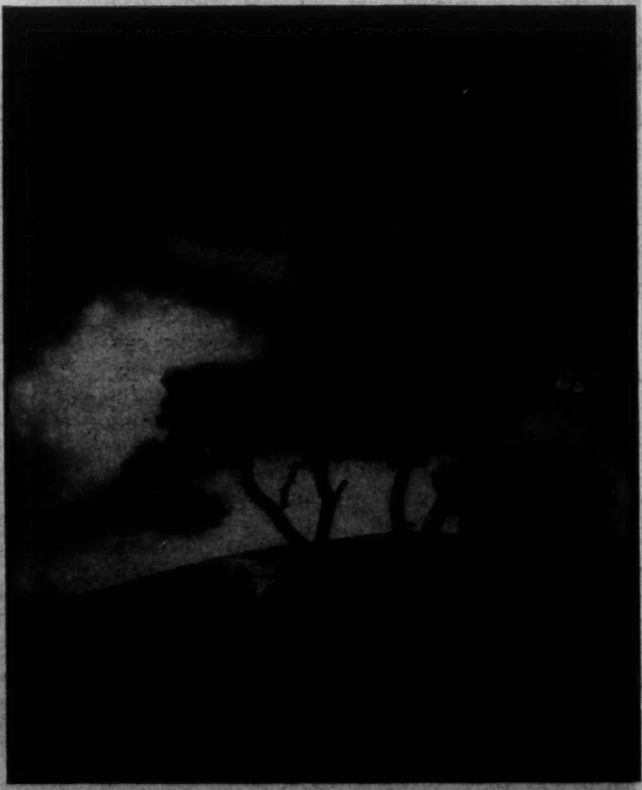
Big Nibble—Carl Mansfield, Bloomingdale, Ohio.



Sunday Morning—Clarke Popham, Kenora, Ont.



Ballerina—Dr. Joseph S. Bricker, Vancouver.

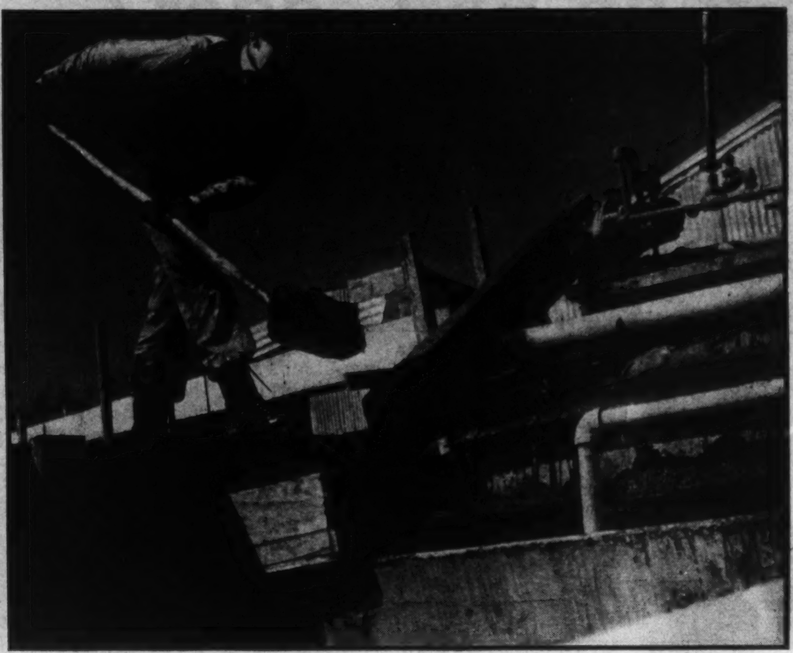


The Winds Blow—Leonard Davis, A.R.P.S., Port Nelson, Ont.

Oil Industry Hopes For Another Turner Valley

Before drilling, oil men obtain knowledge of subsurface structure by dropping dynamite charge into hole. Blast produces . . .

. . this photographic record of sound waves, a key to underground rock formations.



Shovelling the sludge which is forced down the drill pipe. Some Turner Valley wells have been drilled more than 10,000 feet deep.

Two of the drilling crew set slips in the rotary table to prevent the drill pipe from slipping

By M. K. Zieman

ATOMIC powers may be opening untold resources of energy, but oil will continue to be the lifeblood of commerce, much of industry and certainly of motor travel for a long time to come. Canada is the second highest per capita consumer of oil in the world, but produces only 15 per cent of her own requirements, most of which for the last eight years have come from Turner Valley, in southern Alberta.

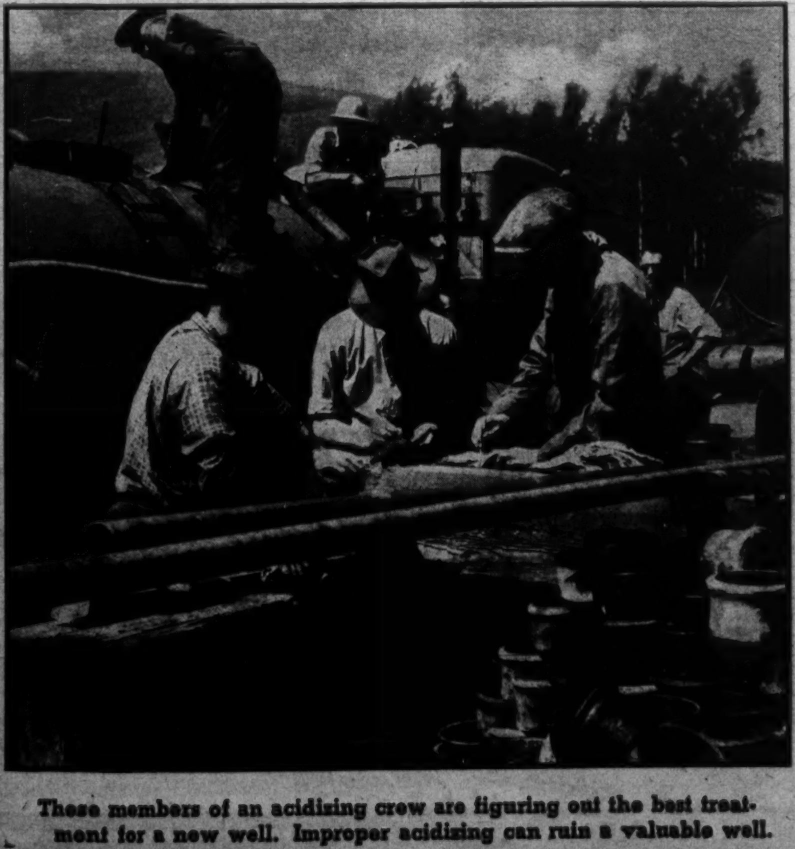
Drilling there reached its peak in 1942 when it produced 10,136,296 barrels of oil. By mid-1943 production was showing a gradual decrease due to virtual drilling-out of proved average and above-average areas. A lot of the valley was still not explored and operators were unwilling to risk their capital in the sub-average central part (believed to be a "tight" area, due to porosity) which previous drilling had tended to discount as unprofitable, although some production was assured.

It was then that Wartime Oils, a crown company set up and financed by the Dominion, stepped into the picture, for war needs dictated that all possible production be obtained. Results to date from the strategic 22 wells drilled at a cost of some three million dollars exceed 650,000 bbs. (300,000 bbls. in the first seven months of this year) and present monthly production in excess of 40,000 bbls. suggests that Turner Valley will be contributing to Canada's peacetime needs for a good many years to come.

But Turner Valley . . . and Canol, it is hoped, are not Canada's only claims to a place in world oil production. For the prospect of greatly increased use of petroleum in postwar years has made the Dominion's latent oil resources the subject of the most extensive exploratory program ever undertaken in the Canadian West. Survey and drilling work employing 60 drilling rigs and seismographs is now in operation and a million dollars a month is being spent on development of new fields such as Vermilion, Taber, Jumping Pound.

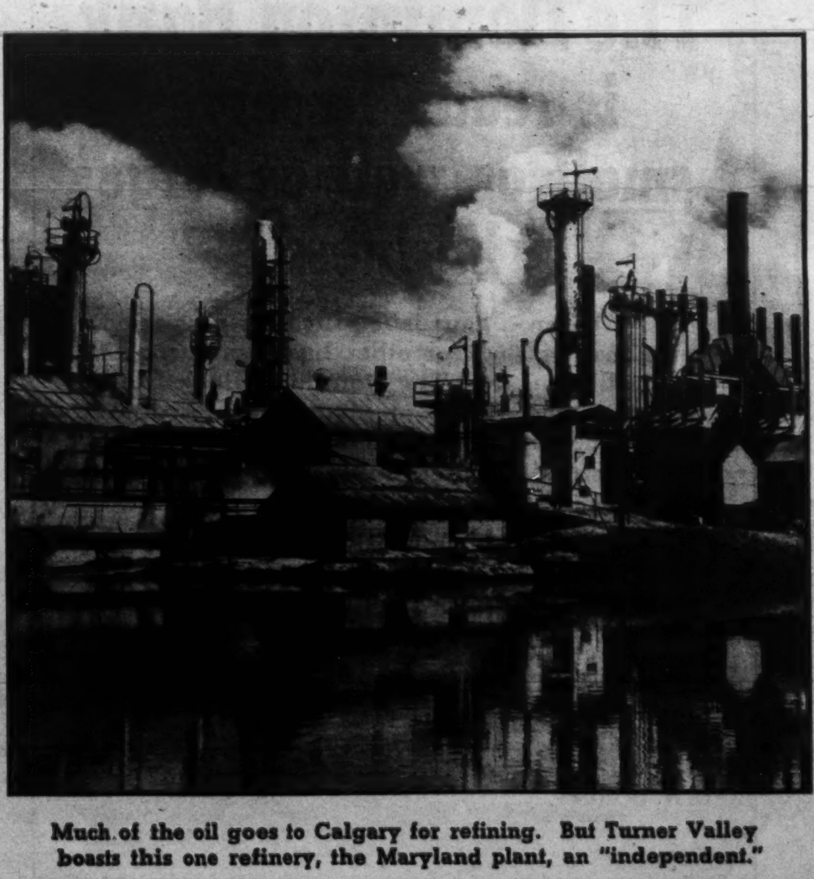
N.F.B. Photos by Ronny Duke

More than 100 of these rotary bits are used in drilling a single well. They cost $100 each.



These members of an acidizing crew are figuring out the best treatment for a new well. Improper acidizing can ruin a valuable well.

First burst of oil is burned out the flare line before well is turned into the tanks.



Much of the oil goes to Calgary for refining. But Turner Valley boasts this one refinery, the Maryland plant, an "independent."

Will Two Men Succeed Stalin As Leader?

By E. H. COOKRIDGE

Andreyev and Zhdanov, two members of the Politburo little known outside Russia, will, in the writer's opinion, take over Stalin's present job in Russia when the now 66-year-old leader either retires or dies.

Mr. Cookridge arrives at this conclusion in this speculation by a process of elimination combined with other indications.

The writer was formerly a correspondent in Russia.

GENERALISSIMO STALIN will soon celebrate his 66th birthday. During the last four years he has carried a superhuman burden of work and responsibility. But although he has aged in these years suddenly and considerably, his robust health does not seem to have been affected, except for the one occasion at the Potsdam Conference when the world was confronted for a couple of days with no news of the meeting because Stalin was suffering from a "slight indisposition." This was the first reference to his physical condition for many years.

It may seem idle to speculate about Stalin's successors, for it is almost certain that he will remain supreme until his death. But he has several times—and especially during the past weeks—told his closest friends that he wishes to spend his old age quietly in his native Georgia. It may be that in a few years, he will choose before entering his 70th year, to make way for a younger man, after having completed a new gigantic 4-year plan, which would close the first transition phase of Soviet reconstruction and mark the beginning of the "Long Peace Era."

Joseph Vissarionovich Djugashvilli, cobbler's son from Georgia, ex-student of theology, the man whose name Lenin could not remember in 1917, when he sent "for the clever Caucasian Koba" to offer him a minor post in the Communist Party on the eve of revolution, to-day is a synonym for the Soviet Union.

No other statesman has ever held at the same time the tremendous powers that Stalin wields. Premier of the Union of the Socialist Soviet Republics, Generalissimo of the Soviet armed forces and General Secretary of the Communist Party, he represents in his own person all the powers the largest State in the world can bestow on a single man.

Yet there are limits to his powers. Although no major decision of Soviet policy, either in external or internal politics is ever taken without Stalin's consent, thousands of important decisions which converted the country into a highly industrialized state and changed the Soviet economic structure, have never been discussed in his austere working room.

Around, or perhaps beneath Stalin, are a dozen men, who form the Politburo—the Political Bureau of the Communist Party. These men of Stalin's choice — Soviet reference books describe them as "Stalin's faithful disciples and closest associates"—are his co-rulers. And some of them are entitled to say "I think" instead of "Stalin says." From among these men, of whom even the most important are practically unknown abroad and of whom little is known even to the Soviet peoples, Stalin's successor or successors will emerge.

Nobody will replace Stalin. That is to say, it is most improbable that if Stalin ever retires or dies, a single man will succeed to all his supreme offices. No one had simultaneously held these offices before him, not even Lenin.

Therefore we must ask who will be his successors. Two, or even three men may have been already chosen, though this is a closely guarded secret. It transpired that when Stalin left for Teheran, the Politburo had chosen his successors. These men were confirmed once more when he went to Potsdam a few weeks ago.

Not Kalinin or Molotov

Of the members of the Politburo, Kalinin, the chairman of the Supreme Soviet Council and formal Head of State, Molotov and Marshal Voroshilov are the only ones whose names are really familiar outside the Soviet Union. But none of them qualifies for the succession.

Kalinin is over 70, a shrewd peasant but not a statesman: Voroshilov is a soldier and of the same age as Stalin: Molotov, though younger, is an "expert" and not a leader. None of them possesses the great character and posture which the future rulers of the Soviets are supposed to have. One logical way to arrive at the names of those who will finally take over, is by elimination.

Lazar Kaganovitch, next to Voroshilov Stalin's closest personal friend, is a Jew; Mikoyan, the only member of the Politburo, who apart from Molotov has been ever abroad, is an Armenian; Lavrento Beria, a Georgian like Stalin, is the "policeman," a great organizer and administrator, but likewise not a great political leader who can inspire the masses.

But there are other indications than a mere speculative method of elimination. When the "Great Old Bolshevik," Yaroslavsky, died, he was given perhaps the highest honour the Union's rulers could offer to a comrade. All members of the Politburo were pallbearers at his funeral. They had to act in two parties, and when the official communique was published—and every line of such an official statement is most carefully scrutinized—two men were put at the head of each list, ahead of Kalinin, Voroshilov, Kaganovitch and all the others: Andreyev and Zhdanov.

No Others With Better Claim

From my own knowledge of the Soviet hierarchy — and I am in this theory in agreement with other students of Russia—no two other men have a better claim and certainly not a better chance for the succession than Andrey Andreyevitch Andreyev and Colonel-General Andrey Alexandrovitch Zhdanov. Both are Russians, the first is 50, the other 49.

We have heard little of Andreyev. His name even sounds strange. In English, it would be something like "Andrew, son of Andrew, Andrews." He comes from the hub of the party. Twenty years ago he was still a labourer, and an obscure provincial party worker. In his youth he was a shepherd, then a farm labourer, had two years of schooling. He is not even an "old Bolshevik," having joined the revolution party only during the revolution.

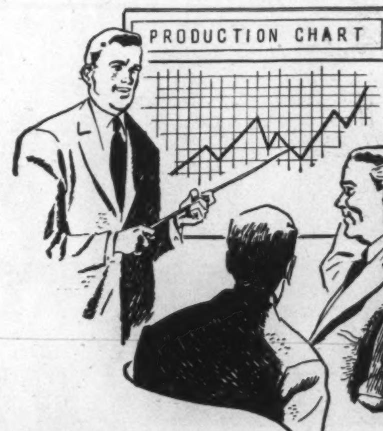
Andreyev is the "proletarian" of the Politburo. He still wears the modest drab coloured jacket of the "little party man." No epaulettes or gold braid to which he would be entitled as a minister of state, for him! He calls all the comrades by their first names and he enjoys enormous popularity among the rank and file.

Zhdanov is the opposite in background, education, appearance and personality to Andreyev. He is an "intellectual," the only son of all the "Big Twelve" who comes from a comfortable middle class home, the only one who does not claim in his official biography to have been a worker. He passed with distinction from the secondary school, graduated at the Leningrad College and became a full time political worker. His ascendance was slow, he was a minor local commissar in the Ural region, then in Western Russia, and was elected to the Central Committee of the party only in 1930.

Four years later he joined the Politburo. To-day he is second secretary of the Party, second only to Stalin in the Communist rank list. He was largely responsible for making the Red Army a completely reliable party body, though his promotion to colonel-general—one rank below that of a marshal—took place only two years ago. He had never before any rank in the army.

His name sprang into headlines when Stalin appointed him head of the Soviet Armistice Commission for Finland. Zhdanov—who during the war was political head and chief of the Leningrad Defence Council—has spent many weeks during the last months in Helsinki.

These two men represent between them the millions of the Soviet proletariat and the young intellectuals, who believe that Soviet future is bound for ever with her military might. Although as long as Stalin is alive or "on active service" no one in the Soviet Union will speak about his successors, these two men are the obvious choice.



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Will Fear Of the Atom Now Save the World?

By F. C. BARTLETT

In this analysis of the effect of the atom bomb on the human mind Dr. Bartlett speculates on what fear can and cannot do for human progress.

He draws two conclusions. One, that if advantage is to be taken of fear of the atom bomb, whatever arrangements are to be made for its control will have to be made immediately. Two, the arrangements will have to go further than control, prohibition, and even the threat of use of the atom bomb if they are to succeed.

The writer is an authority on experimental psychology.

IT IS useless to try to speculate about the effects of the explosion of the new bomb upon the minds of any of its human targets. There is no direct evidence, and inference based upon what happens with other types of attack from the air is not likely to be reliable.

Far more important, in any case, are considerations of the effects upon mind and behavior which the demonstration that atomic energy can now be used for destruction is likely to have upon the mass of men and women all over the world.

The first effect is a mixed one. Respect and acclaim for the achievements of science are mingled with wonder and awe at the terrific power which has been partially harnessed to the purposes of man, and with dread and fear about what may happen if this power continues to be used for destruction.

Once more, as innumerable times already, men's hopes are being based upon men's fears. It is therefore vital to know what fear can and cannot do in the service of human progress.

Those people—and there have been many—who say that fear can have no positive and beneficent effect upon education are definitely wrong. But, like most of the other emotions, its influence is fleeting. Unless it is reinforced again and again, in a concrete and very practical way, it soon ceases to do much. In this case, that kind of reinforcement is the last thing people want or will immediately tolerate. Without it, in a few months the dread will be passing away; in a few more the chance of using it as a spur to constructive development will have been lost.

Will We Allow Regulation?

Secondly, the effects of fear upon action are by no means directly proportional to the intensity of the emotion. It is true that the experiments which have, beyond doubt, established this fact have worked with fears incalculably less than those inspired by the Atom Bomb. But in so far as their effects upon human conduct go, there is no reason for putting the latter in a class by themselves.

Merely because there are no known limits to the disasters which an agency that is feared may produce, it cannot be supposed that equally there are no limits to the regulative action that men will naturally adopt towards this agency.

Thirdly, the fear of the Atom Bomb is an extreme case of a terror which must feed upon imagination. It is true that all fear must do this to some extent, but in this case, so the whole world fervently hopes, imagination must provide its only basis for nearly everybody.

Now it is a strange, and perhaps a fine thing, that fears of imagination have a positive attraction for masses of people. Crowds flock to gangster movies, love records of adventure, murder and sudden death, and though most of us never think of these as parts of our own world still we comfortably accept them as inevitable incidents which add a spice to life. The thrill and fear of imagination have, indeed, been a main motive and directive force in countless enterprises which we all approve.

Finally, and most important of all a dread which is allowed to exhaust its effects in prohibition very rarely accomplishes anything at all except, paradoxically, that in the long run many people are exceedingly likely to seek that which has been banned. Simply to point out what must not be done, and to attach a penalty to it, however extreme, is to make it more, and not less, likely that that very thing will be done. Against this all negative codes, with nothing but punishments attached, have struggled in vain.

Two conclusions can be drawn, and they are certain and sure. The first is that whatever arrangements may be made, social, political, economic, national and international, to control and direct the use of atomic energy, they are beyond compare the most urgent matter in the world today.

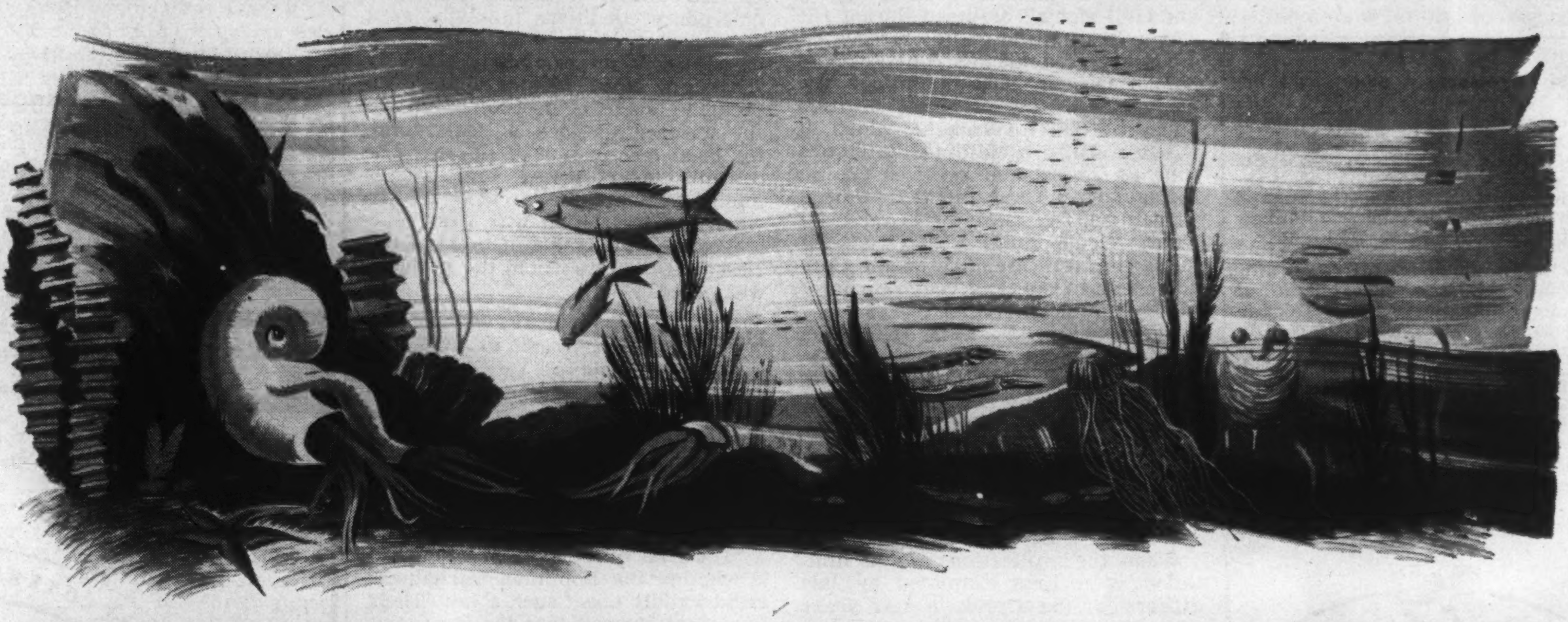
Fear Won't Last

The first thrill of revulsion, the first fear of ultimate and irretrievable disaster, will not last long. Six months, and the chance to effect anything permanent will be much less; a year or two, and it will be gone forever. If the men of political power do not seize their chance, and seize it swiftly, they will be traitors to their trust.

The second is that whatever arrangements may be made if their watchwords are merely control, prohibition and even the threat of the exclusive use of atomic energy for destruction by some international authority they will not succeed. It is not enough, either, merely to proclaim that national sovereignties must give place to a wider political order, and that man's endless move towards larger and larger social groups, seen in the whole process and range of history, must go further yet. There is no merit simply in the size of a group.

Fear may be the beginning of wisdom; but only when it is the first step to some alternative way of practical life which is fear-free and nevertheless satisfying to the mind. Whatever schemes for the control of forces like the Atom Bomb the politicians and statesmen may propose, they will be of little avail unless they present such alternatives and make them more than the promise of a dream. It may not sound obvious, but nevertheless it is true that there is no easy way by the assertion of generalities and slogans to find those practices of life the pursuit of which will free men everywhere from the need and desire to destroy other men. Research is needed for this as for any other discovery.

INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT OIL



HOW OIL WAS BORN

. . . MILLIONS* OF YEARS AGO . . .

Illustrated above is the birthplace of oil. Drawn from a model built by modern scientists, our picture shows the marine life that existed on the floors of ancient seas which covered large parts of our continents and more than half of Canada—300 million years before man came upon the earth.

A miracle took place

As generation after generation of these strange-looking plants and fish and underwater animals died, they settled down into the mud of the ocean bottom. And all the time, great pre-historic rivers were sweeping seaward the remains of animals and plants that lived in the forests. Along with millions of tons of silt, these too were deposited on the sea floor.

As the ages rolled by, a miracle took place. Buried under the salt water, the mud and silt turned to limestone and shale . . . the fatty parts of the plant and animal matter underwent a chemical change and became oil.

The earth's crust shifted

Then came a time of great upheaval, when the submerged lands thrust upwards, pushing back the shallow, inland seas. The old sea floors, with their layers of rock and oil, were cast up high and dry to form parts of today's continents.

Some of the oil seeped to the new earth's surface, to form asphalt pits such as are found in Trinidad and California. But most of it was buried thousands of feet below ground level. There, mixed with salt water and gas, it soaked into sandy pockets and pools where it was trapped and walled in by masses of hard rock through which the oil could not seep.

Hundreds of useful servants

Today these underground stores of oil, found in many parts of the world including Canada, are of great service to mankind. Not only do they provide the gasoline and oil to drive and lubricate our motor cars; they are also the source of essential petroleum products that serve the factory worker, the painter, the printer, the doctor, the railroadman, the roadmaker, the housewife and the farmer.

It may surprise you to know, for example, that Imperial Oil Limited makes several hundred individual petroleum necessities for Canadians, in its refineries in British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and Northwest Territories.

* According to geologists, some of today's oil-bearing earth strata were formed in the "Ordovician Age" which began 300 million years ago.

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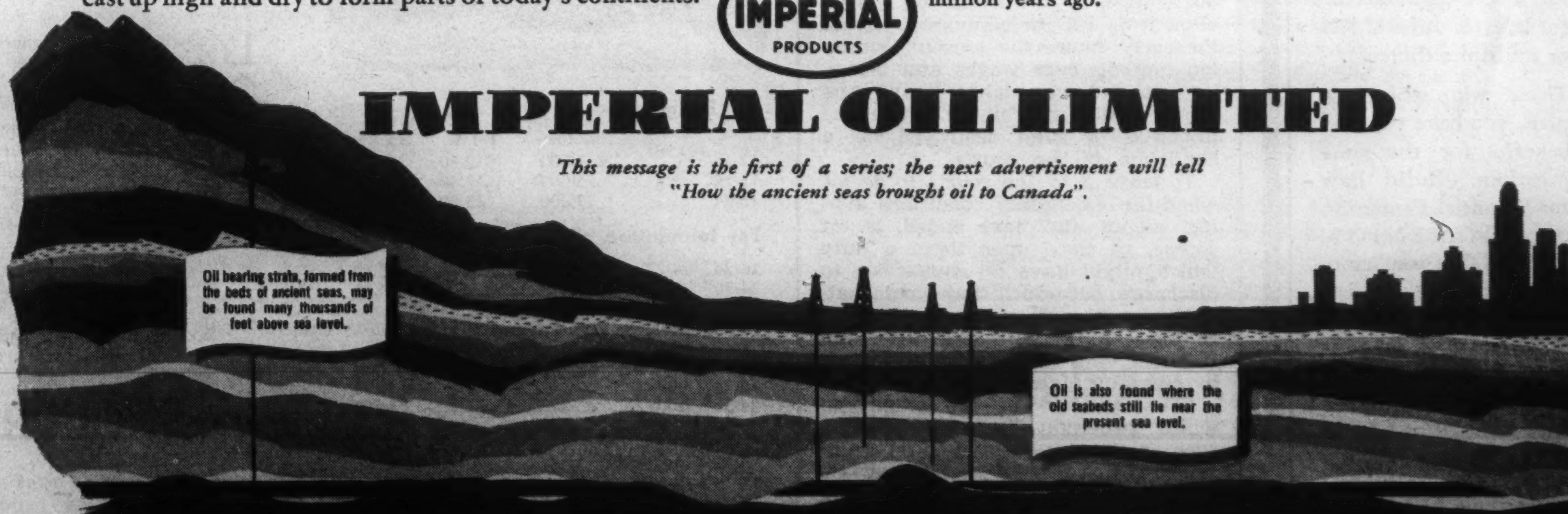
This message is the first of a series; the next advertisement will tell "How the ancient seas brought oil to Canada".


Oil bearing strata, formed from the beds of ancient seas, may be found many thousands of feet above sea level.
Oil is also found where the old seabeds still lie near the present sea level.

THE OTTAWA LETTER

Canada's Parliament Soon Should Clarify "State of Emergency"

By WILFRID EGGLESTON

AT SOME point in the coming months the emergency powers of the Dominion Government, assumed at the outbreak of war in 1939, will fail. That will be the moment when Canada reverts from its constitutional war status, which is not unlike that of a unitary state, to a confederation whose division of powers is defined in sections 91 and 92 of the British North America Act.

After the first Great War it was left to the courts to say when the emergency conditions contemplated in the War Measures Act and in the "peace order and good government" preamble of section 91 of the British North America Act, actually ended. This time the Government will attempt a more formal and precise attack on the problem. Legislation will be introduced at the present session which will define a period during which a state of emergency, arising out of the war, will be declared to exist, and during which, of course, the national controls over "property and civil rights" assumed during the war, will continue in full force.

This is no academic constitutional point. On its success hinges the whole wage and price stabilization policy of the Government, which, it is felt, must be maintained until such time as goods and services are in easier supply, and the threat of a sudden violent flare-up of prices—which would nullify the fruits of much fine self-discipline of the Canadian consumer and wage-earner—has accordingly passed.

The problem arises out of the fact—so often pointed out by constitutional lawyers—that in normal times the powers of the Dominion Government are severely limited by the construction which the courts have placed on such phrases as "property and civil rights" in the enumeration of exclusive provincial fields, in section 92 of the B.N.A. Act.

When the implications of this limitation were first examined by law officers of the Crown a few years after Confederation, they supposed that the Dominion might overcome it by relying upon the opening words of section 91, which gives the Dominion Government power "to make laws for the Peace, Order and Good Government of Canada". But as it proved, the Canadian courts and the Judicial Committee did not take the view that this phrase overrode the exclusive jurisdiction of the provinces over "property and civil rights". On this point, Messrs. Gouin and Claxton say in their study prepared for the Rowell-Sirois Commission:

"Gradually the 'peace, order and good government' power of the Dominion became by judicial interpretation emptied of practically all meaning, except perhaps in the event of war or national emergency".

Dominion Stymied

Attempts to use the Dominion authority over "The Regulation of Trade and Commerce" conferred by the second head of section 91 also proved futile.

After the last war (in 1919) the Dominion Government set up by legislation a Board of Commerce which was to regulate trade combinations and prevent hoarding, in conditions which it would seem perfectly clear arose directly out of the circumstances of war. Yet in a now famous decision of the Privy Council the act creating the Board of Commerce was declared *ultra vires* and the Board dissolved. In the absence of some declaration by the Dominion Parliament it is not inconceivable that in the early future the present Dominion controls over wages and prices, its national war labor board and other similar machinery, might be impaired or even destroyed by a challenge in the courts.

To leave it to the courts to decide when the emergency conditions arising out of war have ended, is, of course, to place upon them a duty which might have no choice but to discharge, but which they would naturally prefer not to have to assume. in the Fort Frances case after the last war, this point was dealt with by Viscount Haldane:

"The question of the extent to which provision for circumstances such as these may have to be maintained is one on which a court of law is loath to enter. No authority other than a central government is in a position to deal with a problem which is essentially one of statesmanship. It may be that it has become clear that the crisis which arose is wholly at an end and that there is no justification for the continued exercise of an exceptional interference which becomes *ultra vires* when it is no longer called for. In such a case the law as laid down for distribution of powers in the ruling instrument would have to be invoked.

"But very clear evidence that the crisis had wholly passed away would be required to justify the judiciary, even when the question raised was one of *ultra vires* which it had to decide, in overruling the decision of the Government that exceptional measures were still requisite."

The force of these observations in current circumstances is clear. If the Dominion Government, as it has foreshadowed in the Speech from the Throne, passes through both Houses of Parliament a declaration that emergency conditions following as a consequence of the war are still in existence, it is extremely unlikely that any court would venture to overrule such a decision. But in the absence of such a declaration, the legal termination of the wartime controls over prices and wages might turn on the accident as to when the legislation was first challenged, and the frame of mind of the first judge before whom the problem was posed.

Unpredictable

The impossibility of predicting what view even the highest courts would take of such matters as the end of an emergency may be seen by comparing Viscount Haldane's remarks as quoted above with the comment he had made in the Board of Commerce case:

"The first question to be answered is whether the Dominion Parliament could validly enact such a law. Their Lordships observe that the law is not one enacted to meet special conditions in wartime. It was passed in 1919, after peace had been declared, and it is not confined to any temporary purpose, but is to continue without limit in time, and to apply throughout Canada."

Yet the hoarding of goods, which the Board of Commerce was set up, among other things, to prevent, was obviously a direct consequence of the shortages created by the war. If the same reasoning were to be adopted by the courts today, the Dominion Government might find it impossible in the forthcoming session to pass *intra vires* legislation to deal with some consequence of the war whose effects were only just now beginning to show up.

Under such circumstances, obviously it is much more satisfactory for legislation declaring a state of emergency to exist to be passed than to take a chance on *ad hoc* judicial decisions.

ENGAGEMENTS

The engagement is announced between Marie Elizabeth Doolittle, daughter of the late C. M. Doolittle of Hamilton and Mrs. Doolittle and Paul Clark Nanton, son of the late Sir Augustus and Lady Nanton of Winnipeg. The marriage has been arranged to take place on Saturday, September 22nd at Mackinac Island, Michigan.

Mrs. Reginald E. B. Scarfe, Brantford, announces the engagement of her younger daughter, Helen Gordon Scarfe, to Captain Robert Louis du Domaine, Royal Canadian Artillery, son of Lieutenant-Colonel E. L. du Domaine, of Abbotsford, Cheltenham, and the late Mrs. du Domaine (nee Winslow) of Fredericton, New Brunswick. The wedding will take place September the fourteenth at Holy Apostles Church, Cheltenham, England.

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A Very Hurried Visit To Marshal Konieff

By J. N. HARRIS

The Russians liberated Luckenwalde Camp. Norwegian General Ruge welcomed the liberators on behalf of the camp. The liberators invited the General to take a ride on a tank.

Shortly, the General was being awakened by a young Russian woman asking him if he were ready to be shaved.

Mr. Harris, who tells the story of General Ruge's adventures, is a Canadian who was a prisoner-of-war at Luckenwalde.

GENERAL Ruge was somewhat carried away by his invitation to meet Marshal Konieff. You must not think, however, that the General is at all flighty, or hasn't the command of his emotions that are proper for the Commander-in-Chief of the Norwegian armed forces. But in those exciting days of April, 1945, which now seem so long ago, events were a bit unpredictable. General Ruge as Senior Prisoner (not counting half-a-dozen Italian Generals) in a camp of twenty thousand or more, including a number of Canadians, had prepared to welcome the American Ninth Army, but that body had inconsiderately stopped at Magdeburg; then, when the Red steamroller started up again the camp realized that it would be Joe's Boys after all, who would liberate Luckenwalde Camp.

And after a night of uncertainty, with sporadic visits from cannon-firing F.W.'s and desultory rifle fire in the woods, Joe's Boys arrived. For a few minutes all doubts were cast aside in display of enthusiasm that served to cover any personal anxiety —that, perhaps, of the Polish officers, or let us say the Serbs.

Silk-Stocking Snipers

Huge Voroshiloff tanks, and American Shermans and Grants, plastered with infantry carrying camouflage of the Birnam Wood type, rolled through the camp, followed by truckloads of infantry who never took their fingers from the trigger. Girl snipers wearing black silk (perhaps it was nylon, I didn't get very close) stockings appeared here and there. Joe's Boys had arrived.

Now General Otto Ruge was quite as happy to welcome the Red Army as the American Ninth; the only difficulty was that of language. His mastery of English was useful, however, as the best interpreter in the camp was an R.A.F. officer who could speak any dialect east of the Oder. Thus we find General Ruge, an American Colonel, and the very junior R.A.F. officer doing their best to welcome the Commander of the Russian tank spearhead. And that was how the General came to get his somewhat impulsive invitation.

There is still some dispute amongst the witnesses as to what took place, but it appeared as if the Russian Commander invited the Committee of Welcome to go for a ride on a tank. At any rate the tank went jolting down the road with the entire committee on top of it, but within a hundred yards the Colonel and the Interpreter were jolted off. Perhaps Ruge had a firmer seat, perhaps he was just lucky, but we did not see him again for a week. A limerick about the young lady from Niger was widely quoted about the camp, and there were evil speculations about the General's fate.

Our worries were ended when the General returned, fit, happy and with a well-fed look about him. He had, he said, been to see Marshal Konieff, and although he hadn't seen Konieff, he had been delightfully entertained and had been offered an important post which he had been regretfully forced to refuse. And here is what happened.

After his companions had disappeared from the tank, General Ruge was asked to ride inside, and was taken to an emergency landing field, from where he was flown in an elderly biplane to the headquarters of Marshal Konieff, somewhere near Sagan, in Lower Silesia. It was like flying on a magic carpet into the land of the Arabian Nights. At every stop on the journey he had been offered more and more Vodka in smaller and smaller receptacles, until at the headquarters he could have unlimited quantities in glasses the size of a thimble. All about him were the accoutrements of luxury—carpets, beautiful furniture, lovely ladies. He was wined, and he was dined.

When one's hosts are so impetuous as to carry one off without notice, one of the most obvious difficulties is that of luggage. The Russians, though, are equal to any situation, and they assembled quite an imposing array of kit for their guest—clean shirts and collars, socks, and a genuine pair of Reichsmarshal Goering's pyjamas, captured when the Russians overran one of Goering's estates in Silesia. General Ruge is a slight man: Goering is not. There was plenty of room in the pyjamas, and the General was able to settle a point which has caused some speculation: there were no Orders or Decorations on the pyjamas. The tooth-brush problem was more difficult. The line of communications had been extended beyond the toothbrush limit, and a new one was unobtainable. But, the soul of courtesy, the Russians would not permit their guest to be without a toothbrush; they lent him Marshal Konieff's own.

The Lady Barber

After a night in a luxurious bed, General Ruge was awakened, somewhat to his embarrassment, by a charming young Russian woman, who said to him, in English, "Would you like me to—er—shave you, Sir?"

Overcome by relief, the General at once consented. After all, he pointed out, she might have wanted to give him a bath.

It was something of a surprise to a military man to be served with a three course breakfast at half-past nine in the morning at a General Staff Headquarters right in the middle of a full-scale offensive. Nevertheless, the majority of the staff officers sat down at that hour, ate a heavy meal, and partook of various drinks, including the inevitable Vodka.

The time had now come for the interview with Marshal Konieff. Before the interview, however, the General was asked a few questions about his career, and then it came out that he was only a Major-General.

"But yet you are the Commander-in-Chief of your country's forces?"

Yes, he was the Commander-in-Chief, but he was still only a Major-General. Later, at Luckenwalde, he said that perhaps his country couldn't afford to have a full General, but at G. H. Q. he did not indulge his truly delightful humor. The Russians were nonplussed, and General Ruge was not exactly plussed. The whole thing was wrong—only a Major-General.

Finally it was decided that Major-General Ruge could not see Marshal Konieff. He would have to see the Chief of Staff. What a delightful example of the sense of equality in Russia. They would not embarass a guest by making him talk to a superior officer.

General Ruge was ushered in to see the Chief of Staff, and was offered an important post in connection with a military expedition, scheduled for the near future. Unfortunately it was impossible to get in touch at once with the Norwegian Government in London, without whose orders Ruge could not act. Both sides expressed regrets, and the interview closed.

Sumptuous Hospitality

For a few days more General Ruge enjoyed the sumptuous hospitality of Headquarters, such hospitality as a prisoner of five years waiting could never have dreamed of. Something of the state in which Napoleon's marshals lived, as Ruge himself described it. The beautiful girl attendants, the cooks, the supply of drinks and food had travelled all the way up from the Volga on the long journey of vengeance. The General refused to say whether the analogy between Napoleon's marshals and Stalin's could be drawn any further. He just laughed. He said that he had been returned to us briefly, just to let us know that he was alive and well looked after.

"And where are you going now, sir?" he was asked.

"Back to Marshal Konieff's Headquarters", he said sharply, "with my own toothbrush."

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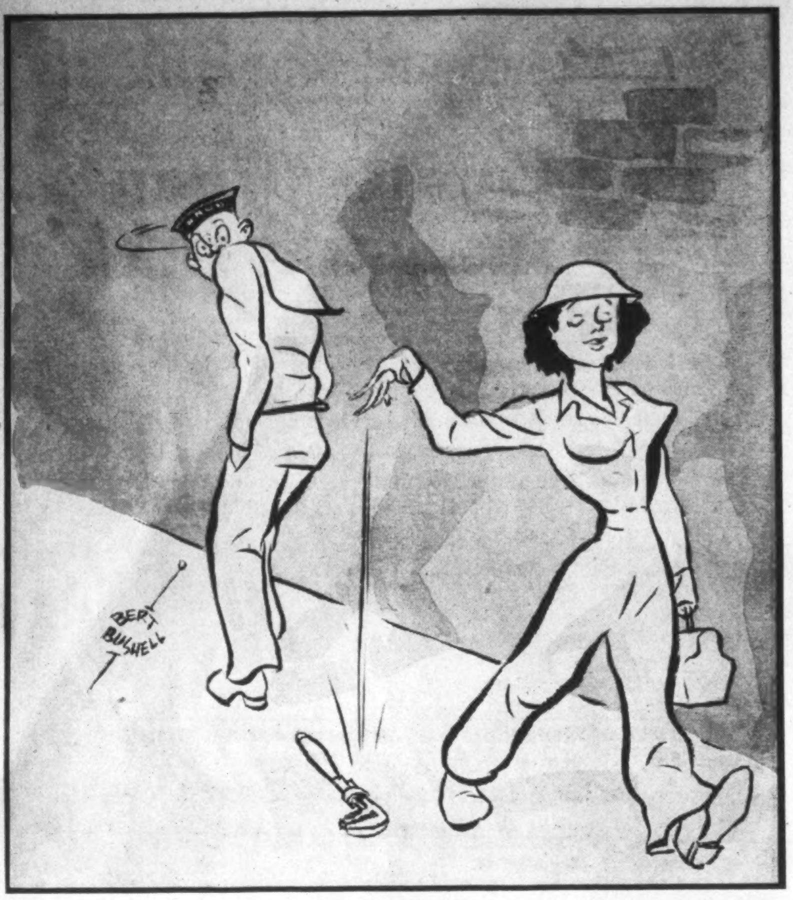

The Road Back

THE LIGHTER SIDE

A Few Disillusioned Comments on Our Noble Electoral System

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

HOW well I remember the noble perfection
Of the Candidate's vision before his election;
Of the world without poverty, evil or sorrow.
He would (if elected) deliver tomorrow,
With prices kept low and with wages kept high
And for each a rich slice of the pie in the sky,
For each a full measure of health and enjoyment
With peace-time tranquility, war-time employment
With a job for each worker, a house for each family,
While plans for conversion move smoothly and calmly;
With Prosperity blooming in country and town,
With our standards held high and our taxes cut down.
Ah, how ably he proved he was fit for the task for
Evolving the very best world we could ask for,
When the last fascist trace would be firmly uprooted,
And the last lurking traitor be ruthlessly booted,
When Labor and Boss would at last end dissension,
And the rich and the poor get a government pension.

AH, these were his visions —and who could resist 'em?
With so many others it's useless to list 'em—
The wondrously plausible, strictly impossible
Pledges that rule the electoral system.
Still, they filled us with hope and with fond expectation
And carried us happily through the Duration.
For we're deeply confused by the world's economics
And frightened to death of the age of atomics,
We're tired of the old and we're scared of the new,
So what could a well-meaning candidate do,
To charm and persuade us, to cheer us and calm us
But promise, and promise, and promise and promise?

SO why should we gibe at the principle that
The vote-catching rabbit goes back in the hat,
And the vote-catching chicken, successfully loosed
Must never, in fairness, return to the roost?
Let the taxpayer manfully swallow his grief
When he learns that, at present, there'll be no relief,
When, bemused by his hopes and beset by his bills, he
Is faced by the same old implacable Ilsley.
Why grouse that the Minister issued a statement
(Before the election) about an Abatement,
And later revealed that the text was misread,
And he hadn't, in *that* sense, quite meant what he said?
In fairness, at least, set it down to his credit
That he made us feel awfully good when he said it.

SO let's live on the hopes that our candidates feed us
While accepting the fact that they're sure to mislead us.
That the Party may alter, but Policy lingers,
In spite of the outcries from wounded Left-Wingers,
Who view with alarm and cry out to high Heaven
When the mantle of Eden descends upon Bevin.
No, let us be patient and tranquil, dear readers,
Nor write to the papers, nor pester our leaders.
Why should we, indeed, for our own selfish pleasure
Upset their digestion and ruin their leisure?
Should a Minister, snatching a moment's enjoyment,
Be faced with the problem of full-time employment?
Should a statesman be censured for violent language
When challenged while snatching a fugitive "sangwich"?
In the interval strained from his manifold duties
Must he rudely be faced by conversion gratuities?
Is it wise to point out, in this trying connection,
What the Party had promised *before* the election?
Was it fair for the Steel-Workers' Union right now
(To get down to cases) to irk Mr. Howe?
It is true that the Minister's manner was rude,
But why should the Steel-Workers threaten and brood?
For shouldn't political wisdom have taught 'em
That the pledges of Spring tend to fade in the autumn?

SO let us not grumble if taxes stay up
And restaurant coffee is ten cents a cup;
If Housing consists, for civilian and ranks,
Of unimplemented electoral planks,
If Labor and Industry fail to agree,
And the world isn't quite what we hoped it would be.
We've had all the pleasure of anticipation,
And why should we spoil it with realization?

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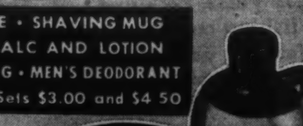

Bad Situation Between Canadians and Dutch

By R. L. PHELPS

There is a certain amount of resentment, which Mr. Phelps believes is at least partially unnecessary, between the Canadian Army in Holland and the Dutch population.

It is suggested that a little cooperation would have great value.

Rotterdam.

PRACTICALLY the entire Canadian Army overseas is stationed within the limited area of Holland. The only considerable numerical exceptions are the one division of troops committed to the occupation of Germany and the administrative troops located in the United Kingdom. The social problems raised by the sudden lodging of a large foreign population upon any community are obvious. When that foreign population consists of healthy young soldiers recently released from the strictures of war; and when the community is just emerging from the shock and disruption of five years of enemy occupation, then it can be seen that misunderstandings and difficulties can easily arise.

Holland is a country of some 6,000,000 inhabitants. Containing about 12,500 square miles, it is less than one-half the size of New Brunswick, and occupies less than one-thirtieth of the area of Ontario. In density of population, it is the second nation in Europe, and either third or fourth in the world. It *was* a country with great wealth, security and stability, and a high living standard. It is now a country with damaged cities, wrecked factories, flooded lands, a displaced population, a precarious food, housing and fuel situation and virtually no communication or transportation.

The difficulties, therefore, in depositing five divisions, plus auxiliary troops on this small and ravaged land become apparent.

To the overriding internal problems of national rehabilitation there has been superimposed the further problem of providing a temporary home for several tens of thousands of friendly but nonetheless foreign troops.

Serious Lack of Transport

Today, with winter approaching, only 55% of pre-war coal production has been attained. With the mines pillaged by the Germans and the miners too weak to withstand normal working conditions, there is little likelihood of normal production being realized. Besides, lack of transport is so acute that even the insufficient quantities of coal now being mined are piling up, unable to be moved for want of vehicles.

If it is at all possible to specify, probably the most serious individual problem is the crying lack of transport and communication: 87% of all rolling stock has been looted or ruined by the Germans. Displaced Dutch nationals are trying desperately each day to return to their homes, families and businesses. By practicallly every crossroad in village or town, one sees lines of people waiting patiently and resignedly in the hope of finding transportation. Everyone is represented in these queues: business men, housewives, workers, farmers, soldiers, young men and children.

The relationship of the Canadian troops to the civilian population has been of a shifting nature. None will ever forget the generous and sincere welcome received in the main centres. Five years of repressed joy and emotions were released when the Canadians marched or fought their way into the towns. Dutch gratitude could not be expressed in words. Hope for the future brought joy in the present. Canadians were touched and delighted by the warmth of the people.

But today the honeymoon period can be considered over. Now, both parties are bewildered, sometimes resentful, often irritated. The faults and reasons lie on both sides.

The Dutch do not generally understand why the Canadians should have to remain so long in their country now that the war is over. And no official explanation has been issued to them regarding the real reason for our protracted sojourn.

The Dutch want to work uninterruptedly at the reclamation of their country. The presence of foreign troops, with no feeling of national allegiance or responsibility, is now becoming a hindrance. The issue of transport became rapidly a most delicate problem. As the civilian population waits, almost hopelessly, for rides in any sort of conveyance, they see countless empty and half-empty Army lorries speeding by. They do not understand the official Army policy that civilians cannot ride in military vehicles.

They regard, with amazement, the large Army vehicle parks where handsome modern trucks are drawn up in imposing rows, under guard, and being put to no seeming purpose. Nor is this matter improved when, at night, they witness Canadian officers escorting Dutch girls to dances and parties in the same official vehicles.

They see, also, many troops comfortably billeted in schools and hotels while the country suffers an acute housing shortage, and a degree of resentment ensues here, too. They hear sounds of revelry from the officers' clubs at night, listen to the tales of fine foods being served, of nightly snacks of fresh eggs and meats, and they contrast this to their own meagre diet, and are again resentful. And they wonder, too, why such large quantities of liquor should be necessary.

The incidence of venereal disease has sky-rocketed in the last several months for both civilians and soldiers. Inevitably there are accusations and counter-accusations. Districts in Holland, once renowned for their extraordinarily high standards of health and cleanliness, now suffer appallingly. But, unlike the Army, the local population does not possess apparently unlimited supplies of penicillin and sulfa drugs.

Threaten Girls

Anonymous signs have appeared in the streets. In Utrecht, girls were threatened with having their heads shaved if they continued to consort with Canadian troops.

There seems to be no official or organized policy on the part of the Canadian authorities. Liaison between Dutch and Army representatives has certainly not resulted in the emergence of any directives governing general behavior and attitude. It is not impossible that many Army officials feel that now the war is over, their actual responsibilities are at an end. In point of fact, many new ones should be commencing.

The Canadian Army in Holland could canalize its tremendous if latent energies and exert a most beneficial influence upon Dutch affairs. It could aid, in considerable measure, in the ultimate restoration of the normal amenities of decent living.

First and foremost, the enormous transport resources of the Army could be utilized in the interests of the Dutch people without jeopardizing military efficiency.

Troops with special aptitudes and training in such trades as building, plumbing and housing would generally be only too glad to volunteer for jobs of this nature. Engineers and pioneer troops could be used as much as possible on the reconstruction of smashed roads, bridges and railways.

The problems facing the country are enormous. The ordinary Canadian soldier could, and would, help if he were made aware and given the opportunity. The immediate and desperate needs of Holland may prove even too great for all the *potential* aid we can give. Therefore, let us not do less than we can. It would be a calamity if the fine reputation made by Canadians on the battlefield should be lost or soiled by official apathy and lack of vision during the present period.

Used to the Last Chip

Pulp and paper producers are conserving wood supply not only by scientific forestry methods but in their methods at the mills, where pulpwood now is used to the last chip.

Research has developed many processes for eliminating waste. Changes in digesting or cooking of wood chips have increased the usable fibre. New methods of removing bark have saved about 14 per cent of wood which was previously lost.

Other processes now permit the use of various species of wood, such as Jack Pine, formerly regarded as worthless.

The aim of this industry is the most effective use and conservation of pulpwood supply, both in the woods and at the mills. In this aim the companies seek the cooperation of governments and the public for preservation of one of the country's major assets.

ANNUAL FOREST CONSUMPTION
(Average ten years—1930-39)

DESTROYED BY:	
Fire, insects, disease, etc.	30.5%
USEFULLY CUT FOR:	
Fuel	25.7%
Sawmill products	22.2%
Pulp and paper	17.4%
Ties, poles, etc.	4.2%

Above is shown a big B.C. Sitka Spruce log going up to the mill.

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THE WORLD TODAY

Amazing Outpouring From Tokyo As Japs Consider Their Defeat

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

IF THE occupation of Japan, going forward without incident or sabotage, has been surprising, truly amazing is the transformation being carried out in the Japanese political system, before we could even set a hand to it. Wonderful to watch is this change-over, whether due to a determination to carry out meticulously the Potsdam Declaration, to restore Japanese "face" in the world; whether a scheme to fool us and win an early reprieve from our occupation; or whether sincerely meant and due to the emergence of better elements from the suffocating "thought control" of the past many years.

Freedom of speech, and assembly, and association have been instituted —and how they are speaking and writing! The daily digest of the Tokyo press and radio reveals a wide range of opinion, and many surprising admissions of the shortcomings which led to Japan's defeat. A plan has been published for six new parties, and the strengthening of the powers of the people's representatives in the Diet is urged to many politicians. A Socialist group has already become active, and its proposals are broadcast over Radio Tokyo.

The "New Democracy"

There are to be weekly press conferences by the prime minister. Women are urged to take a wider interest in politics, science and world affairs. American missionaries are invited to return to Japan. Indeed, the prominent *Nippon Times* (which continued publication in English all through the war) goes so far as to assert that the coming of MacArthur may prove "a blessing in disguise," as was the opening up of the country by Commodore Perry ninety years ago. It may "reopen Japan to newer and greater enlightenment."

In speeches, interviews and editorials there is the constantly reiterated statement that Japan must get in line with the outside world. Notable here is the lesson which the Japs have drawn from our scientific predominance in the war. Scientific workers at the leading institute in the country have confessed to our correspondents the truly pitiful state of their research, starved of funds and staff for years by a military leadership which completely misunderstood its value.

So it was that two cyclotrons they had built before the war were gathering dust, and the Japs got nowhere with their atomic research. They weren't even able to improve on the rudimentary American radar which they captured in the fall of Manila, but merely copied it.

Now a prominent natural scientist calls on the country to put on a great drive in scientific research, and learn what the rest of the world has been doing in this line. "Bring the country into line with the world," indeed! Do they really think we have come to Japan to show them how to split the atom?

We need to remind ourselves that these are a remarkable people. Ordered to fight to the end and commit suicide rather than surrender, they do this unquestioningly, and by the finish of the Okinawa campaign, only a bare three months ago, had us wondering if we would really have to kill four million Jap soldiers to conquer the homeland. But then they are suddenly ordered to stop fighting, and surrender; not to commit suicide but to be polite and "proper" to us, because the world is watching and they "must show the qualities of a great nation!" This they do, with equal discipline.

Anyone who has read the story of how Japan abandoned the life of a monastic nation, shut off from the world and living in the feudal past, to leap into the position of one of the greatest military, industrial and trading nations of the world within two generations, must admit that this is one of the most remarkable chapters in modern history.

One may well believe that this disciplined and diligent people, so receptive to new ideas and so agile at copying, having been impressed by defeat that this is a scientific age, is quite capable of launching into a great new effort to bring its science up to the world level. And having taken on all the outer trappings of 19th Century parliamentarianism the last time, the Japs appear quite ready to add the trimmings which we have since developed.

"Do We Seem Too Eager?"

While *Yomiuri* urges that "we should not give the Allies the impression that we are reluctant or hesitant to fulfil our obligations and should take active and speedy steps in the direction of the Potsdam principles without passively waiting for instructions from General MacArthur," it occurs to the *Nippon Times* that perhaps they may appear to be "too anxious to please and to cater to the wishes of the victor."

Making all due allowances for the peculiarities of the Japanese character, it does seem all too glib and facile to be convincing. One may believe that many of the voices raised today are sincere. The 88-year-old liberal statesman Ozaki, for instance, when he considers the present morality of the nation, and wonders "if the Japanese people lack a sense of justice and injustice, believing that the strong are right and the weak are wrong. This kind of thinking is the way of beasts, not of human beings."

And General Ishiwara, who was retired after the Manchurian incident for urging friendship with China, and now declares that Japan's defeat is God's will. "Our nation must become fully aware of the evils of militarism and should make an all-out effort in precisely the opposite direction in building the country anew after defeat.

"To atone for past wrongs, we must make it our objective to contribute to world peace and civilization. Japan must be reconstructed so that a social order and civilization completely stripped of arms and militarism may prevail. Whole-hearted cooperation among Japanese, Chinese, Koreans and Manchurians, freed from the evils of militarism and the burden of armaments, will produce the highest standard of civilization ever realized in East Asia. This is the only way for the peoples of East Asia to enjoy freedom and live in peace."

Look Into Their Faults

The *Mainichi Shimbun* goes to the heart of Japan's "one outstanding national fault." "We have been bullying the weaker and submitting to the stronger, among ourselves. And our relations with other peoples, in which we have had but short experience, have been characterized by this same national shortcoming."

Turning over the morning paper one finds a perfect example of this Japanese characteristic. A Japanese prison camp orderly had broken a chain. An officer, arriving on the scene, could not find out who had done it, so he beat the sergeant and left. The sergeant, his pride injured, beat the corporal, and left. The corporal beat a first-class private, the first-class private beat a second-class private, and the latter took out his discomfiture mercilessly on a horse. Our prisoners who have usually been at the luckless end of this chain of brutal "face-saving," escaped this time because they had just been freed.

Another commentator considers this trait, in a more apologetic manner, in relation to the Japanese failure to achieve their goal of a Greater East Asia. Why, he asks, were we unable to obtain the good-

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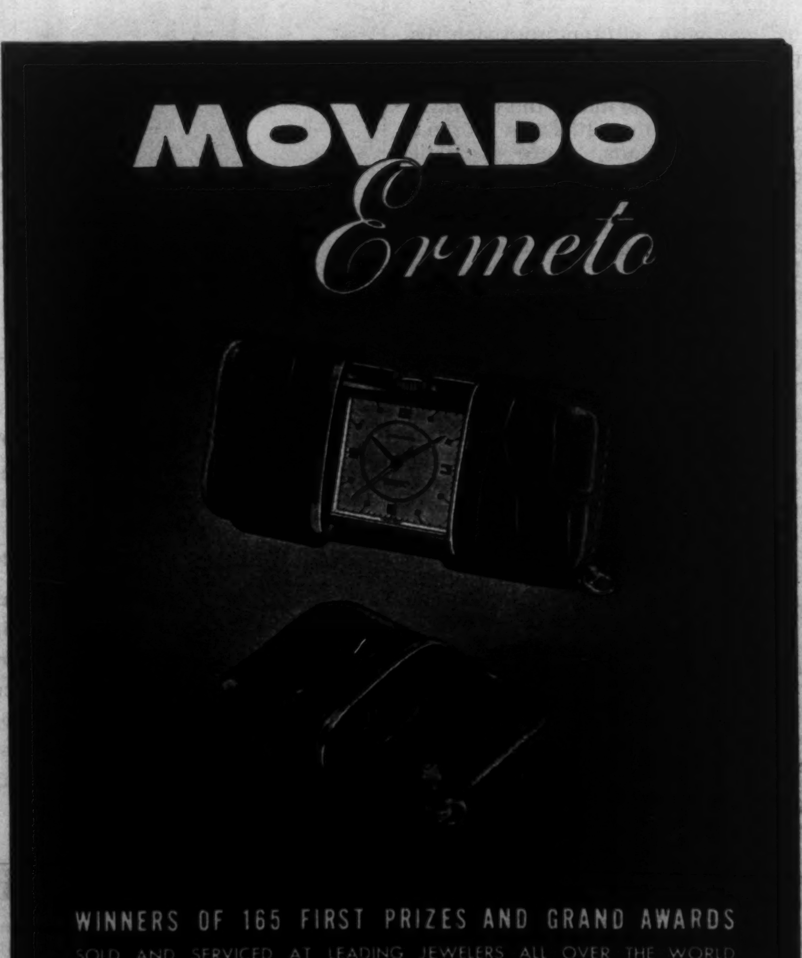
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will of the other peoples of East Asia? We were sincere, he insists. Our aim—Asia for the Asiatics—was a noble one. We fought bravely. Yet we failed.

Humorously he observes that "we were unable to win the hearts of the Chinese." Burma, too, "was a most unfortunate case. The Burmese were most favorably inclined towards us at the beginning of the war, yet within two years we lost their goodwill. The Philippines, the East Indies and Indo-China were no exceptions. Even the Indians under Chandra Bose, also were not really out of this pale, and why?"

First, he finds, because of Japanese methods, and second, because of their incapacity to carry through the task. "Our method was crude, though it was also often misunderstood. . . *We have heard many unfavorable comments on the bad conduct of our troops in the localities of their occupation.* . . . We lacked a feeble of humbleness, and failed to understand the feelings of others. . . We tried to hurry things too much. We were irritable. We did not have the capacity to wait for things to take their own due course—a most admirable trait possessed by the Chinese. . . We tried to be too efficient. . ."

General Ishiwara, mentioned above, takes a wider sweep in reviewing the reasons for Japan's failure. He says that "first, there was the lack of good faith on the part of government officials, who indulged in shameless graft, among other things. Second, Army and Navy officers failed to live up to the instructions given by the Emperor Meiji (who started Japan on its modern course) but participated in politics and neglected their duties to the armed forces.

"Third, the Elder Statesmen proved incompetent, indulged in useless talking and failed to take timely action. Fourth, Japan lacked sufficient war strength, including productive power. And fifth, there was a serious deterioration in the morality of the people."

Coming down to practical reform measures, various Christian leaders ask for an influx of American missionaries; and many editorials and interviews with members of the Diet call for stronger popular control of national policy through a Diet more representative of the people.

The *Nippon Times,* last weekend, dared to go to the heart of the militarist curse which has been laid on Japanese policy, by urging that the role of the Emperor as Supreme Commander be abolished, and the prerogatives of the military which enabled them to break any cabinet which they didn't like, and gave them special access to the ear of the Emperor, be ended.

While welcoming these voices, and strengthening their influence in every way practicable, we must cautiously recognize that they seem to represent as yet but a very small minority of the people.

We would do well to note that the Emperor still speaks to the Diet of the "innate glory of Japan's national policy." That the new premier, Higashi-Kuni, while laying before the nation with almost Churchillian frankness the full reasons for the defeat, in which the atomic bomb took its proper place, outlines the steps to be taken in reconstruction and calls on the nation to "bear the unbearable", still talks of Greater East Asia, expresses no shame or regret for Japan's depredations, but instead speaks of "the bitterness which fills my heart when I think of the Imperial Army and Navy, *who have been enhancing our national prestige with a lengthy tradition,* now being disarmed and disbanded."

"Shouting, Bible in Hand"

One religious leader, anticipating the coming of American missionaries, tells these that they will achieve more by building hospitals and generally aiding in reconstruction than by "shouting, Bible in hand, at our hurt and suffering people."

A part of the press had begun, before MacArthur's censorship order early this week, to conduct a sly campaign about American bad conduct in the occupation, most of the details of which are false, according to our correspondents. It was exploiting the atomic bomb both as an atrocity and as an excuse for Japan's defeat. And one paper went so far as to lay the blame for the world upheaval on the Allied failure in handling the defeated nations after the last war, and on the harshness of Versailles.

The lesson this paper draws is that we should now treat the Japs well, in order to evoke a friendly feeling, and lay the basis for eternal peace. "Be fair to us, don't push us around," other Japs cry, oblivious of their own atrocious record. At the same time we begin to hear reports that the military leaders are attempting to conceal light and heavy arms in caves throughout the country; while the notorious General Itagaki, in command at Singapore, after first defying the surrender order, told the Sultan of Johore the Japs would be back in twenty years.

Like Germany Last Time

Without insisting on too close a comparison, it seems that the situation in Japan bears a good deal of resemblance to that in Germany after the last war. The Japanese leaders, after watching the collapse and complete dissolution of the German state last spring, surrendered before invasion in order to retain their own functioning state apparatus. They appreciate the value which this can be to them in national recovery,

Better elements of the people are now coming forward with a program of reform. Freed from the censorship and emboldened by our support, they are speaking out for the first time in years. We may believe that they wish to carry on the liberal development of the nation which was evidenced before and after the last war. (Here it is encouraging to recall that militarism was so unpopular during the 'twenties that Japanese officers often went in civvies to avoid embarrassment). These elements in Japan may be compared to the Weimar republicans of Germany.

But the chauvinists, discredited for the moment, remain unrepentant in the background. The paper *Asahi,* largest in Japan, and apparently identified with the liberal movement, warns that this is so, and that there are nationalists who are already scheming to imitate the quick military revival of Germany after Versailles. It reminds these people how Germany's second try led to the utter destruction of the nation.

Clearly, we must learn from our experience with Germany and give the liberal elements every opportunity to reform the nation, while watching closely for signs of a militarist revival, and rooting out the war criminals and torturers. It won't be easy for democracy to grow in Japan under our press censorship, supervision of science and the overriding control of government by our military authorities. Yet these appear to be essential to our security requirements, as will be the maintenance of intimidating military bases on nearby Saipan, Iwo Jima and Okinawa. The task of reforming Japan is a formidable one, but not entirely without hope.

Meanwhile, holding down Japan, we would do well to review our own policies in the Orient, so that if she did revive at some future date, the ground could not still be fertile—as many Jap speakers evidently hope—for a renewal of her appeal of "Asia for the Asiatics." Any lingering ideas of white superiority in dealing with the peoples of East Asia had better be buried quickly.

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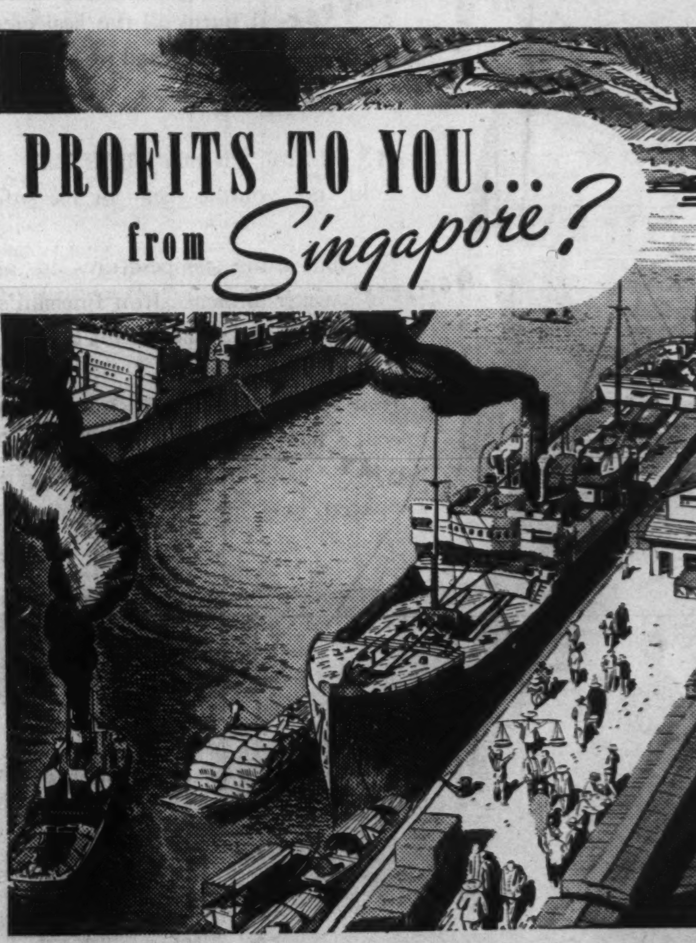
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Industry Says "No" To Wartime Liquor Laws

By C. J. DONALD

This is an important, if little discussed, aspect of the liquor situation and wartime curtailment which at the moment is the subject of so much controversy.

Of the millions, says the writer, who welcomed the end of federal restrictions of liquor, none had better reason than those charged with maintaining good employee relations. They have seen alcohol drive a wedge between management and worker, with management to blame. No group will welcome more the day when local authorities will be able to announce the return to saner, more enforceable laws.

Mr. Donald is a personnel manager.

THE recently-announced lifting of the Wartime Alcoholic Beverages Order was greeted with acclaim by millions of Canadians—but possibly none had better cause to rejoice than professionals in the field of employee relations. They were particularly glad to see the restrictions on liquor lifted since they had been aware of a progressive undermining of happy relationships in their organizations ever since liquor curtailment came into force—a situation which resulted directly from that curtailment and the steps which were taken to evade it. It is odd to recall that one of the purposes claimed in announcing the Order was that it would contribute to better employee relations. What happened instead?

Eighteen months after the Order came into effect, people across the country were laughing at a little ditty which went:

She isn't quite efficient, she's a dowdy little dame,
We often think of firing her, but keep her just the same,
With all her faults we know, she has a little on the ball,
She has a liquor permit and she doesn't drink at all.

This seemed to strike close enough to the truth to tickle a lot of funny-bones. Certainly the non-drinker with a permit found his popularity hitting a new high. Surely the verse was an exaggeration when it suggested that management would overlook incompetence among those who contributed their liquor permits—but it is an actual fact that a very large number of employees believed that such things actually did happen.

This country always has had trouble with its liquor laws. Law-abiding citizens have proved time after time that they will not obey laws designed to interfere with their drinking. They circumvent these without a qualm. No doubt it was foreseen that people would get around the restrictions of the Wartime Alcoholic Beverages Order, but it is doubtful if anyone realized that ordinary business concerns would themselves engage in outwitting the framers of the Order. Why should business — usually law-abiding — do such a thing?

Big Consumer

The answer is that few people had ever considered the extent to which business is a consumer of liquor. Actually, if figures were available, they might well show that a great share of the liquor bought goes on businessmen's expense accounts. Business enterprises — ranging in importance from the Potsdam Conference to the buying and selling of scrap materials—are accompanied by a certain amount of booze. The beverages go under the heading of "entertainment". They are used to break down reserve and formality—to produce friendly and personal relationships between parties to a deal. Since few businesses are extravagant with their own money, it may be assumed that they are convinced they get value for their liquor dollars, otherwise they would not continue to foot the bills. It may be assumed, too, that they do not fear that liquor will be used to over-reach their agents—otherwise they would forbid those men to accept such entertainment. Apparently then, business believes that negotiations conducted over a friendly glass—or several—may be expected to produce results advantageous to all concerned.

Who does this entertaining on behalf of business? Of course, throughout history salesmen have done a lot of it. But every executive may be expected to do his share. It is not at all unusual to find executives who never touch intoxicants themselves, yet buy a lot of them for business connections. Nowadays purchasing agents—finding many articles difficult to obtain—are more than ever likely to cultivate friendly relations with their suppliers, which means that they are setting up the drinks for more people than ever before. Public relations men entertain all sorts of people who are interested in the business for any reason. Production men try to show a good time to people who buy their products. And so it goes. But it doesn't matter so much who drinks the liquor—the important thing is that business is a major buyer of bottled entertainment, and will go to all sorts of trouble to obtain it.

Just More Difficult

It is doubtful whether the amount of alcoholic stimulant used by business was reduced one whit by the passage of this restrictive law. What did happen was that the stuff became more difficult to obtain. In the old days, the executive simply wrote out an order for a dozen bottles and sent a messenger to buy them. After the Order came in, he had to send a dozen people to buy his dozen bottles.

Stenographers were the first ones enlisted—but there weren't enough of them to slake the drought. Soon a boss was finding himself picking up the telephone and calling a plant foreman, asking: "Can you find somebody out there who can buy me a bottle? To a foreman, a request from the boss is an order, and he does his best to comply. The usual procedure was to canvass the shop until he found someone willing to make the purchase. The boss had located an easy source of supply! Two or three days later he made another request, again got satisfactory results. Then, along toward the end of the month, the message was: "I've got a big party of people coming in from the States about that order we've had so much trouble with. Can you get me a dozen crocks?"

The chances are the boss would have been surprised if he'd heard the foreman's language as he turned from the phone. Darn tootin' there was trouble with that order! And, if it was important enough to bring a dozen bigshots up from the States, it was important enough that he ought to be out on the floor straightening things out. Instead of that, they expect him to be a blankety-blank rum-runner!

The foreman remembered a fact that the boss found it convenient to overlook: the plant rule that nobody should ever accept a drink from a person who worked for him. Anyone experienced in dealing with men knew that it was a mistake to let men buy liquor for their bosses. Now he was expected to go out and beg for it! The worst of it was that he had used up all the men in the shop whom he didn't mind asking. It was asking for trouble to approach the others—but he did it. This sort of thing went on month after month for nearly three years—and it caused far more trouble than the foreman had foreseen.

Ralph never had been a good worker, and eventually was given his notice. His reaction was quick: "Because I won't buy booze for you, I'm out in the street. I suppose you expect to hire somebody in my place who'll come across with his permit—and his wife's too!" He said it to the foreman, he said it up and down the

It happened on a train—
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Thief Steals Watch!

Was the train on time? The passenger glanced at his wrist—and quickly scrambled to his feet. His watch was gone! He remembered removing it only five minutes before to wash his hands. But back in the washroom, the bare metal of the washstand reflected the growing surprise in his eyes. The watch was really gone!

• • •

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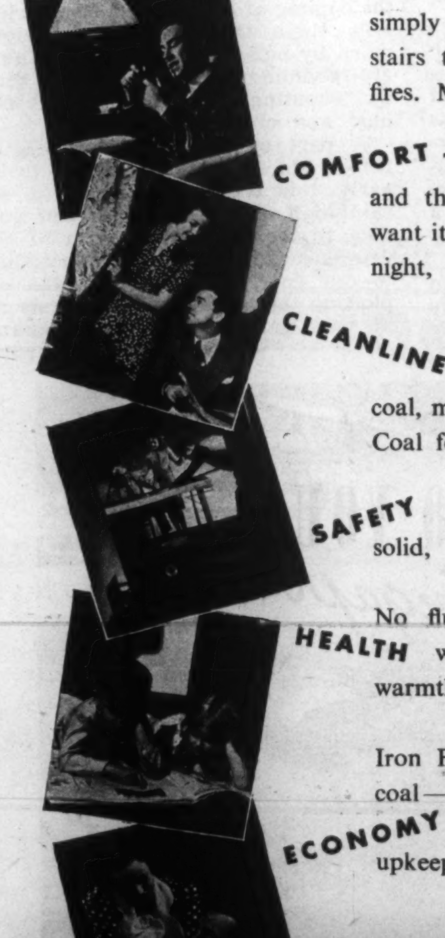

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plant—and up and down the street. He said it to anyone who would listen.

Then Joe was passed over for a raise. His comeback was: "How much liquor do you have to buy to get ahead around here? I've done my share."

Soon Tom wanted a new tire for his car. He went to the plant Transit Control officer for an authorization to obtain one. Painstakingly, the Transit officer explained that he was empowered to issue such documents only to people who were driving several people to and from work in regions where alternative methods of transportation were lacking. Since this did not apply in Tom's case, he could take no such action. He went on to explain how critical was the situation in regard to tires, suggested that it would be patriotic for Tom to get along with those he had. "I suppose you guys are being patriotic the way you observe the liquor laws?" sneered Tom.

The Way to Get Ahead

Many people have expressed amazement at the rumors which circulate in an industrial organization. Soon the air was full of rumors about liquor. "The only way to get ahead around here is to buy liquor for the bosses." "They give the foreman all the money he wants to buy them liquor, and he makes a killing. They pay for everything he buys—but he drinks half of it himself. He buys those cigars out of that money, too!" "The bosses are a bunch of drunks—nobody could drink as much as they do and look after the business properly!" These stories and a thousand others were flying around—with somebody believing every one!

A large enterprise functions as a peculiar and delicately-balanced organism. Although men love to talk of their superiors as miserable so-and-so's—inwardly they want to respect them, to look up to them, to emulate them. When the whole chain of top organization is engaged in something unworthy — such as scrounging for liquor—it destroys this respect and admiration, leaves a man with a basic demand which is unsatisfied. He is discontented, and shows it in many ways. Moreover, since the bosses are engaged in breaking one rationing law, the subordinate feels free to break any rationing laws which inconvenience him.

Soon the case comes to light of a lead-hand whose helper is the son of a garageman. He lets the boy know that life will be much more pleasant if only the young fellow delivers loose gas coupons to him. When he is called on the carpet about it, he professes to see no difference in obtaining extra liquor and obtaining extra gas. Apparently his associates and union stewards see no difference either. In the investigation, it appears that soliciting for liquor has grown to undreamed-of proportions in the plant.

Employee Resentment

When the efforts of those who do it on their own behalf are added to those who do it for business purposes, the result has become a major nuisance to most of the employees. The average employee has come to resent the fact that the bosses were asking him to give up something which was rightfully his to let them have it. Worse, since he had several claimants for his monthly allowance, he can please only one while offending all the others. Many observers believe that this, more than any other thing, has produced a serious cleavage between men and management in the last few years.

Blighted industrial relations have been the history of the Wartime Alcoholic Beverages Order right from the start—and not all of it was management's fault. The first announcement of the Order—when Prime Minister Mackenzie King went on the radio to proclaim that it was necessary to keep war workers on the job—certainly wasn't designed to improve worker morale!

The average Canadian worker has, right from the start, done a marvellous job of supplying the tools of victory. He didn't need anyone to tell him his duty. He saw the job which had to be done, and pitched in with a will to do more than his share.

Frankly, he expected a pat on the back. Instead, he received an announcement from the Prime Minister that he must be regimented to keep him from going out and getting drunk instead of helping to build tanks and guns and planes. This was just about the worst kick in the ego ever delivered to a self-respecting worker!

Management felt quite shamefaced about this—for management, unwittingly, had supplied evidence for the indictment. It so happened that absenteeism was causing concern in the labor-short war industry by 1942. Absenteeism is nothing new—but it had increased during the war. Able-bodied men had been replaced by weaker ones and by women—both of whom lost more time through illness, outside business interests, unsatisfactory housing and transportation—these and a thousand other things caused absenteeism to soar.

In the meantime, serious workers had been able to pay off their debts and set aside a sum for a rainy day—now they were able to afford a bit of fun. Thus, quite a lot of partying went on—the more since they were holding send-offs for friends overseas-bound.

The absenteeism caused by drinking and partying could be controlled far more easily than that brought about by sickness, other business, housing or transportation. So alert managements set out to eradicate it. An intensive campaign did that in short order. After drinking had ceased to be a problem—the Prime Minister seized on the facts revealed in that campaign to justify restrictions on the sale of beverage alcohol.

There is no evidence to indicate that these regulations (excepting the one which closed beverage rooms from two to four in the afternoons) reduced absenteeism one bit. On the other hand, it is known that they caused thousands of man-hours to be lost from the job. Where one person used to purchase perhaps a dozen bottles of liquor or several cases of beer, the new system meant that each person could make only one purchase. Thus, when people wanted a large order, they continued to get it. The only difference was that a couple of dozen people had to be organized into a buying-squad.

The result was long line-ups at the vendors'—and this caused prolonged delays for the customers. As a consequence, workers took to making their trips for liquor and beer during hours when they should have been at work. In some cases, they took the whole day off for the purpose. The loss in industrial output per worker must have been tremendous.

Well, the Wartime Alcoholic Beverages Order is a thing of the past. As soon as the liquor control authorities are able to make the necessary adjustments we may expect to see a return to saner, enforceable laws.

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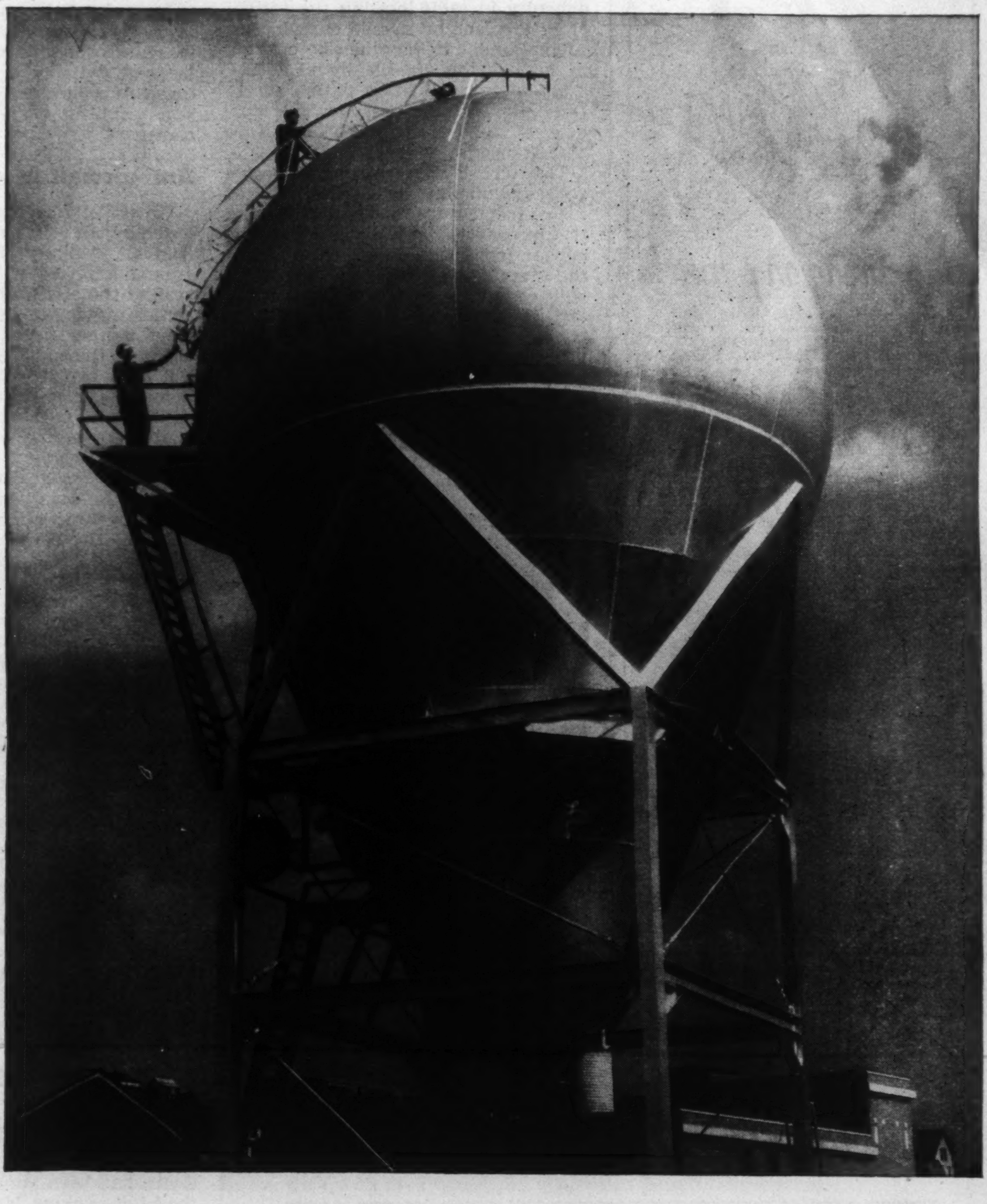

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Will Warfare Now See Day of Flying Tank?

By LT.-GEN. SIR G. LE Q. MARTEL

The atom bomb probably means, this distinguished military commentator says, the advent of the flying tank.

General Martel believes that an antidote will be found to the bomb and that military science, for mobile warfare, will probably concentrate on developing a heavily armored airborne tank, powerful enough to keep out the blast and the heat of the Atom Bomb except in the case of a direct hit or near miss.

WE HAVE produced an immensely powerful explosive and seen its terrible effect. It is well, however, to remember that this was entirely one-sided.

In the future there will be no difficulty in radio-locating the arrival of an airplane or missile carrying an Atom Bomb. It may then be possible to destroy this missile by exploding a similar charge in its path. Surely this will not be impossible. The antidote is almost invariably found to new weapons.

The arrival of an atomic explosive will revolutionize defence forces. At the extreme ends the battleship and the unprotected infantryman will disappear from the battle. The force of the atomic wave through the waters will certainly destroy a battleship, and the flash will burn up any infantryman in the open.

It seems likely that all nations will mould their defence forces both to use and to be protected against this new explosive. This, however, is only the first step. People will say, "Why bother about this when the next stage is so clearly in sight?" This stage is the harnessing of atomic energy. It will certainly come. When it does it will revolutionize the way of the world.

The main innovation is that we shall be able to move where we like, whenever we like, and as fast as we like, for the source of power will be almost inexhaustible. This in itself will be a great advance towards securing peace. Most quarrels are due to misunderstanding. When the people of the countries of the world can travel and come to know each other better it will take us a long way towards world peace.

It is, however, an optimist who thinks aggressors will never arise again. It seems likely that the great nations will retain the necessary defensive forces in case of future aggression. These forces must be trained and equipped so that they can destroy the military forces of the aggressor with speed and certainty. What form will they take when we can use both the mechanical power and the explosive effect of atomic energy?

Here again it is probable that motive power will be the main feature of our military forces in their future form. Mobility has been the decisive feature of armies in the past. The tank restored mobility to land warfare in the last 25 years and speed is one of the main features of air and sea warfare. It even seems likely that atomic mobility may bring the fighting forces into one single service. There will be no point in ploughing your way through the sea when you can slip so easily through the air.

The forces of the Empire will be in such a form that they can be concentrated when required at the decisive point in any part of the world in a few days. The Navy in its present form will cease to exist, for the sea will not be used except as something on which to perch on occasions and for very slow and heavy transport.

Anti-aircraft Atom Bombs

Towns and factories will be protected by the use of anti-aircraft Atom Bombs. Military forces in underground defences will also be secure against the attack of the Atom Bomb. Forces moving in the open will be in great danger from this form of attack and the anti-aircraft Atom Bomb will be a serious menace to aircraft. It may well be that mobile warfare on land and in the air will be mainly limited to the use of large and very heavily armored tanks which are powerful enough to keep out the blast of the Atom Bomb, except in the case of a direct hit or a near miss.

The motive power of atomic energy may be so great that a heavy tank may be able to fly or be towed as a glider for moving over long distances or for crossing obstacles.

A weapon of this nature would dominate the battlefield. The nation or nations which possessed the best designs in the largest numbers would be in an impregnable position.

They would be able to concentrate overwhelming force against an aggressor with the utmost speed and certainty of success. On a large scale it would be like a flying squad of armed men seizing a criminal. These forces would be well worth their upkeep. At last we should have universal peace.

• •

Nazis Have Been Talking Freely

By GUY EDEN

Berlin

THE first list of prisoners for trial at the War Criminals' Court has been announced and soon the high-ranking Nazis will be facfacing the judges. An interesting feature of the trials will be the Nazis' reaction to the wealth of "inside" information which the Allies will be presenting. And surprise may be expected, for the wealth of information will have come from the "big shots" themselves, tattle-telling on each other in an attempt to save their individual necks.

Many of the top men to be tried —men like Goering, Ribbentrop, Doenitz and the Jew-baiter Streicher— have been talking freely. But every statement they have made has been checked and re-checked by the investigators so that the case against them may be complete and unassailable.

One fact stands out about these once mighty Nazis. There is no loyalty among the former rulers of Germany.

They have shamelessly reviled each other and revealed acts and sayings even of the inner councils of Hitler's Cabinet.

They will never know that a good deal of the information which will be used against them came from men who used to sit with them in the secret councils of Nazi Germany and were their Party comrades. And those who "told" on them may never know that their own fate was sealed by the talkativeness of men they helped to send to the gallows.

None of them under interrogation has been allowed to know what any other man is saying.

Not one of the top Nazis has inspired the questioners with any admiration. In every case dignity and loyalty have gone, and there has been a great eagerness to tell the whole story—not forgetting the noble part played by the man under interrogation.

Streicher, for instance, has claimed that his life has been one long fight for justice for the Jews against the Jew-baiting Hitler.

The haughty Joachim von Ribbentrop, who used to strut about, and who used to have such a contempt for "cowards," has given much military and political information.

A lot of what he has said will ensure that the case against his old chief, Goering, is complete. Goering, in turn, has "spilled the beans" at the expense of Ribbentrop and others who used to sit with him in the Nazi Cabinet.

And Streicher has told tales about both Goering and Ribbentrop—and a good many others.

In view of their outwardly idolatrous attitude towards "the dear Fuehrer," one thing is particularly strident; they all, faced with their own troubles, blame the dead Hitler.

Not one of them, I am told, has stood up for his former Fuehrer. Not one of them has had the manliness to say: "Yes, I took that decision!" Every one of them has pleaded that he was ordered to do things by the Fuehrer, even though it had been made clear to them that the defence of "superior orders" is not open to them.

Dreaming on paper!

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my boy returns

Any young man who has served from three to six years in this war is going to be late starting the business of life. And it will not be easy going. Parents everywhere want to do the best thing for their boys and yet avoid interfering. To make sure that their support is continued in any eventuality, some men have revised their Wills and made financial provision for their son to complete his post-war re-establishment. Above all, they want to put their support of him at such a crucial time *on the record*. In revising your Will for this or any other reason, our long practical experience in the planning and administration of estates is at your disposal. A consultation can help you to put your ideas in workable form. Write or telephone for an appointment.

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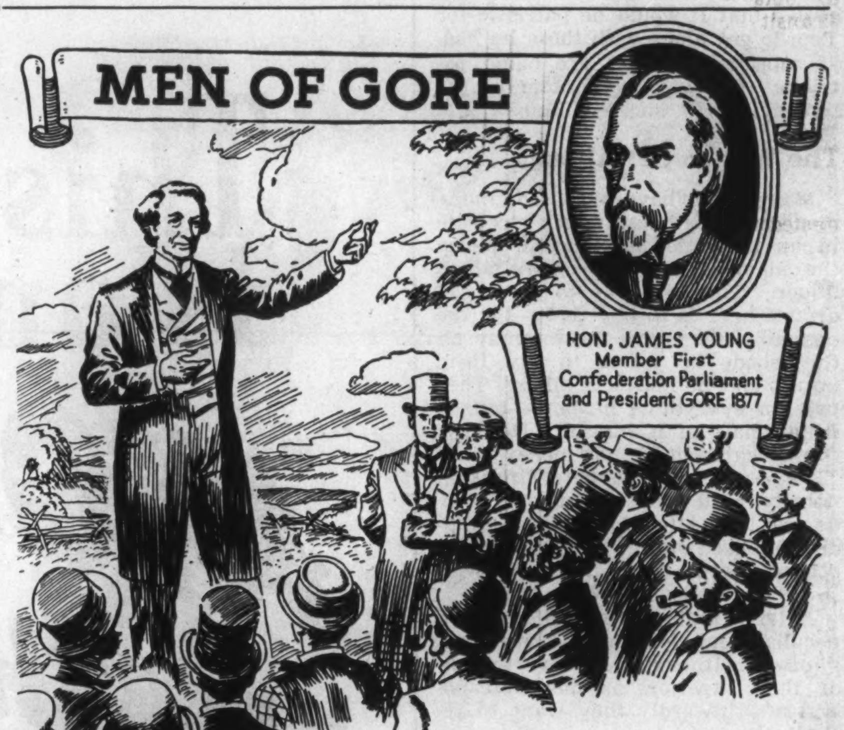

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Britain's Bevin Is By No Means Bird-Like

By CHARLES CECIL

Britain's new Foreign Secretary, says the writer, is a man hankering for power. On the eve of retirement from trade unionism Mr. Bevin has realized the possibilities of politics and he most likely is in them to stay.

Bold and courageous, he has exceptional intellectual power. As a socialist he is a bit of a puzzle.

IT WAS volatile little Ben Tillett, the stormy petrel of trade unionism, who discovered Ernest Bevin. The protege bears little resemblance to the patron. There is nothing bird-like about Mr. Bevin.

He is massive and powerful; and has a taste for power that has grown with the years. He has wielded power such as few men, even among late and surviving dictators, have ever known.

The boy who 50 years ago was driving a ginger-beer cart in Bristol mobilized and directed no fewer than 25,000,000 men and women during his wartime tenure of office at the Ministry of Labor.

So absolute were his powers, and so conscious of them was he, that he gave the House of Commons the biggest fright it had had since Cromwell. Airily he told members that he was entitled to direct anybody—anywhere, including M.P.'s.

The statement was promptly challenged by a startled House, whereupon Mr. Bevin stated that he thought he enjoyed these powers, but it was only a joke anyway.

It is difficult to know how Mr. Bevin looks upon humanity, upon the countless and varying emotions and aspirations that form its sum.

For him it is primarily a mass that until his advent, was sadly disorganized and rather helplessly trying to conduct its own affairs. To this task he has devoted almost half a century of his public life.

The union he took over as a young man in Bristol 800 strong now musters 88,000 members, all paid up and prosperous. The Transport and General Workers' Union tops the million mark—the greatest in the world.

Had Power for 50 Years

Mr. Bevin has enjoyed power for nearly 50 years; he has no liking for relinquishing it now.

Here, perhaps, is the secret of his lately developed taste for politics. His one experience of them, a four-cornered fight at Gateshead in 1931, was not propitious; and with defeat he returned to his first love.

Now, however, he is due for retirement from trade unionism, and he has realized the possibilities of politics. In this field he can hold sway not over a mere million but a whole nation.

During the election he made no bones of his intentions. "If you return me," he said in his first election speech in Central Wandsworth, "I will go into the House not a sycophant, and certainly not as a back-bencher."

He decided exactly what office he would choose if a Socialist Government was returned. Failing the Premiership (a post which he has no doubt of his ability to fill), he chose the Foreign Office.

There is no mystery about foreign policy, he declares. A man doesn't need to have been to Eton or Harrow to become a successful Foreign Secretary. All you need is a man of sound common sense and experience of international affairs.

In a word, all that is needed is Mr. Bevin.

He has toured the world, conducted trade union negotiations all over the Continent and made his massive presence felt in the League of Nations; and he abounds in commonsense. He has so much of it that he occasionally loses his temper with less gifted mortals.

He is an unwise man who arouses Mr. Bevin's wrath. Once when the elderly Mr. George Lansbury made one of a series of typical and childlike declarations of faith that endeared him to the nation, but had a small basis in reason, Mr. Bevin thundered: "It's time to put an end to this business of Lansbury carting his conscience from one conference to another asking us what to do with it."

Tears streamed down the old man's kindly face at this brutal rebuff, but they melted no ice with Mr. Bevin. "George Lansbury," he said, "has been dressed up in the robe of a martyr for years, waiting for someone to set fire to the faggots. I have done it!"

He does not, however, reserve these maulings entirely for his colleagues.

Once Mr. Bevin was the guest of Mr. Montague (now Lord) Norman and leading London bankers at a very exclusive club. After a superb lunch that matched his own ample proportions, the guests lit their cigars and relaxed waiting for his speech.

It was short and to the point: "You chaps had better do your best now because when we come to power we will smash you."

This statement, however, need not be taken too seriously. Mr. Bevin had "friends in the City." It is they who have advised that he can raise a housing loan at 2 per cent and that to add any debits incurred to the National Debt may be sound finance. He is, in fact, quite capable of forming these decisions himself.

Wrote Book on Gold

Finance, like foreign policy, is no mystery to Mr. Bevin. He has sat on the Party's Banking inquiries, and in conjunction with Mr. G. D. H. Cole once wrote a book on gold which made perfectly clear the workings of that extraordinary commodity, and solved a problem that has baffled us ever since the days of Midas.

It would, in truth, have been quite possible for Mr. Bevin to combine the post of Foreign Secretary with that of Chancellor of the Exchequer had it not been wiser to give the latter to Mr. Hugh Dalton, who himself had hankerings after the former.

There remains one question which probably rather puzzles Mr. Bevin himself. Is he a Socialist?

It is doubtful if he is in the orthodox sense, although it is reported he once said to a group of highly skilled engineering experts: "I am a revolutionary Socialist, but I promise you I will not make the mistakes other people have made and ignore the technicians."

Despite this categorical statement, Mr. Bevin's Socialism would seem akin to the Managerial Revolution prophesied by the American sociologist, James Burnham: a Britain administered by technicians while Mr. Bevin directs the host of mobile labor to the tasks they set them.

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THE HOUSE OF SEAGRAM

All Seagram plants in Canada and the United States are producing high-proof alcohol used in the manufacture of smokeless powder, synthetic rubber, navigation instruments, medicines and other essential wartime products.

The Pigeon Air Force Is Being Disbanded

By WILLIAM RANDOLPH

Thousands of pigeons are now being returned to civilian life after six years active service with the Allies in Britain.

The pigeon's sense of direction is more reliable than the finest compass and the number of lives saved by these intrepid birds is considerable. Their stamina is remarkable. One bird while over Berlin had its beak blown off but it wasn't grounded for long.

Now the birds are being returned as speedily as possible to their chief peacetime occupation of racing.

PIGEONS of the Allied fighting services have made their last operational flights. Victory, particularly in Europe means that many thousand pigeons formerly employed by the R.C.A.F., and R.A.F. and U.S. Army are now becoming redundant. Already between seven and eight thousand of these plucky birds have been returned to civilian life; more are likely to follow as quickly as civilian owners are ready to receive them.

The Allied authorities in Britain, which was the centre of operations for the "fighting" pigeons, have decided that the pigeons they no longer require shall be made available through the National Pigeon Service to ex-service pigeon fanciers who were forced to give up their birds on joining the Forces. The Service was set up by the British fanciers themselves in order to ensure that an ample supply of homing pigeons should be available. Each member agreed to supply a certain number of birds daily on request, and to have a member of his family always at home to notify the nearest air station if a pigeon came in. To avoid the possibility of a bird arriving unnoticed the Air Ministry fitted lofts with an electric bell which the homing pigeon automatically set off on alighting.

The usefulness of the experience that fanciers were able to place at the disposal of the Air Ministry, apart from the value of the birds themselves, is well illustrated by the following story.

After a sortie over enemy territory a Beaufort was forced down in the North Sea on its way home. As the 'plane crashed one of the two pigeons it carried broke out of the metal container and flew off without a message. The second bird got wet, in which condition a pigeon cannot long remain air-borne, but as a forlorn hope the crew fixed a message to it and sent it off; it was never heard of again.

The first bird, however, arrived next day at the loft of its owner, Mr. James Ross of Broughton. It was wet, oil-stained and bedraggled, and Mr. Ross at once informed the local air station. From the number on its leg the signals officer was able to establish which aircraft it came from, and the next job was to find out the position.

Mr. Ross's advice was asked. He judged that the pigeon would not have flown at night, but would have made its way from the aircraft to the nearest land and roosted till dawn. From its condition he was able to judge the approximate speed and distance of its flight. When allowance had been made for the wind the crews of the searching aircraft had quite a lot to go on, and the rafts from the Beaufort were quickly located.

Better Than Compass

The pigeon's transition to civilian life will not be such a change for him as the soldier's or airman's because he will still be doing the same sort of work, namely using his marvellous sense of direction, which is more accurate than the finest compass. Nevertheless, he may well appreciate the more comfortable surroundings, despite the careful consideration he received in the Service.

Ordinarily pigeons are carried in baskets, but in bombers, which always carried two pigeons when on an operational flight, their quarters consisted of a light metal container about the size of a two-gallon gasoline can. Inside this was a cardboard cradle, and at one end a circular lid that was normally kept open to admit air but could be hermetically sealed in an emergency. In this way pigeons could be kept dry in the event of a forced descent into the sea. A small plug had to be opened within thirty minutes if they were to be kept alive.

Fortunately for themselves, pigeons have remarkably tough constitutions and can stand rough conditions without apparent loss of health. During one period of six months pigeons delivered 307 of the 320 messages with which they were entrusted. The pigeon's amazing recuperative powers can be gauged from the fact that one bird, the veteran of 200 flights, had its beak blown off by shrapnel over Berlin. It was carefully nursed, given three months "sick leave" during which it grew a new beak, and was then put on active service once more. Another bird, with remarkable sang froid, laid an egg while over Berlin.

Didn't Like Gibraltar

A homing pigeon's working life is five or six years, so the large majority will have no knowledge of what they will be expected to do in civilian life. Their biggest occupation, of course, will be racing. The usual distance for these contests is from five to six hundred miles with a top of seven hundred. But this last distance was easily exceeded by one "war baby" that was sent out to Gibraltar.

This bird was supposed to make the Rock its new home and to fly with aircraft based there. But the first time it was released it made a beeline for home, and covered 1,090 miles to its loft in Britain.

Possibly this bird wanted to rejoin its mate. Pigeons are normally monogamous, and fanciers have learnt that if cocks are released at a time when they believe their hens may be receiving the attention of another cock, they will fly home much faster. This instinct has been fully made use of by the R.C.A.F. and R.A.F.

Another thing pigeons have learnt during the war is how to take off from an aeroplane. Veterans invariably go into a "dead drop" till they are well clear, while novices start to fly at once and get caught in the slipstream. During the training, which lasts for about six months, all but the finest birds are weeded out.

Enemy Birds

Doubtless in the future we shall learn how many lives were saved in this war by pigeons on both sides. Their importance to the Germans is demonstrated by the fact that a law was passed by the Nazis imposing a penalty of two years imprisonment on anyone shooting a homing pigeon.

Another interesting point was the development of a Falcon Interception Unit. This was set up in England to train falcons to intercept suspect pigeons making out to sea. The training lasted four weeks, and the falcons were taught to lose their fear of humans and look upon them as a source of food, to regard their masters with affection, and to come down to a whistle or a lure.

When sufficient birds had been trained certain suspect areas of the coast were patrolled by the birds and a handler. Circling at great height, they dropped at terrific speed on pigeons making seaward and killed them with their talons. Any message that might be on the bodies was then sent to the authorities. Up to fifteen trained falcons have worked at one time on this valuable service.

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THE LONDON LETTER

Parliament's Many New Recruits Have Yet to Smell Gunpowder

By P. O'D.

JUST before the adjournment of Parliament for the summer recess—though "autumn" would be more accurate—I had an opportunity of visiting Westminster and seeing the new House of Commons at work. Remembering the old House I found it a very interesting experience and, let it be said at once, a very heartening one.

Anxious persons, who have visions of a Red tide sweeping over Parliament and submerging the great traditions built up through the centuries, are troubling themselves needlessly. There is no such danger. The traditions are as safe as ever. Nothing could be more obvious than the almost pathetic eagerness of these new Members to do nothing that would offend against the spirit and customs of the place. The Mother of Parliaments is a very awe-inspiring old lady.

This does not mean that later on there will not be plenty of conflict, and probably very bitter conflict. Already there have been flashes of it—mostly between the old hands. After working together for so many years, some of them seem keen to discover if the wrist has lost its cunning and the rapier its point. And who better to try it on than an old colleague? When they fence, they do it with the buttons off.

To my regret I saw none of this cutting and thrusting between the leading duellists. The House was basking in the Arcadian atmosphere of "maiden" speeches. One after the other the new Members got up and said their first say, following the good old advice that the best thing to do with a maiden speech is to get it off your chest as soon as possible.

The House listened with a bland but slightly bored attention, rather like a kind old uncle while his precocious nephews recited their pieces. It is one of the unwritten laws that no one must ever interrupt a maiden speech, however great the temptation. But Heaven help the new Member who thinks that he has charmed the great beast, and that this indulgence will be continued! Some painful surprises await him.

As a matter of fact, most of the speeches were quite good, and delivered with a fluency and confidence that were decidedly impressive. As my conductor, a somewhat cynical old Member, remarked: "These fellows are only giving their election speeches over again. Wait till they're under fire. That will be the real test". But even he had to admit that some of the newcomers were very promising recruits, and that the general level of debate was high—which is about as far as you could expect an old Member to go.

Outside in the lobbies there seemed to be a great many more people than usual, and nearly all new people. Here and there one noted a familiar face, but mostly they were the new Members with their friends and relatives taking advantage of the opportunity to get a close view of Parliament. It was all very friendly and cheerful, rather like opening day at a school.

NEWS FROM HOME
PACIFIC POST
PACIFIC POST
DAILY
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The "Pacific Post" is the first daily newspaper produced by and for the Royal Navy. Admiral Sir Bruce Fraser inspects the first copy.

In general it was not difficult to pick out the new Members from the old. The new Members looked so much more solemn than the old—probably pretty much a pose in both cases. It is not likely that the new Members were so conscious of their high responsibilities as a good many of them seemed, nor the old quite so humorously detached. Rather like a school again, full of solemn little new boys eyeing one another uncertainly, and the old boys laughing and chatting with ostentatious familiarity.

So the stage is set, and when Parliament reassembles in a few weeks from now the big dramas will begin. The great actors of the last Parliament, those who remain, may be trusted to play their parts with verve and skill—with fire and fury, it may be, at times. From the at present undistinguished mob of followers no one can say what stars may not arise. The one thing certain is that there will be no lack of drama or of players, and that many memorable scenes will be enacted. Whatever else the life of this Parliament may prove to be, it should certainly not be dull.

Coward's Perfect Timing

Noel Coward may not be the great dramatist that his warmest admirers proclaim him, but there are few men of the theatre who have so perfect a sense of timing. It need not have taken much foresight to see that the war would soon be over, but to have a new revue ready in London almost for VJ Day is surely a very shrewd performance.

Possibly because the new revue, "Sigh No More," was put together in rather a hurry, possibly because this sort of thing has become so easy for Mr. Coward that he finds it difficult to throw the old enthusiasm into it, the production has rather a repetitive air—the old dishes served up with a new sauce. But then the sauce of Mr. Coward has a special and very appetizing flavor of its own, a nice combination of the sweet and the acid. And more appetizing perhaps when it is acid than when it is sweet.

The first-night audience loved it, all the more that it was a return to the atmosphere of before the war—even the other war. The tone of much of it was frankly Edwardian.

The critics were rather less enthusiastic next day, but even they had to admit that the show would probably run a long time. It would be difficult for an established playwright to have a failure just now. For Coward it would be almost impossible.

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THE WEEK IN RADIO

Fred Allen's Return Highlights Promising List of Programs

By FRANK CHAMBERLAIN

IF YOU are a Fred Allen fan — and there are many of them — the most exciting news of the week in the world of radio is the return of Allen which is slated for Sunday, Oct. 7, at 8.30 p.m. right after the Edgar Bergen-Charlie McCarthy show. Doctor's orders kept the comedian off the air most of last season, even though he did sneak into a few programs as guest artist (for a fee that ranges anywhere from $1,500 to $5,000 per appearance).

The networks seem to be making special efforts this season to build up a series of good programs rather than having a good broadcast with big name-stars follow a mediocre program. Thus, with Allen following McCarthy the National Broadcasting Co. can be assured of holding an audience for at least a full hour. Network experts claim that if listeners stay with one station for an hour they aren't so likely to turn the dial to another station after the hour passes.

People sometimes attempt to draw this radio writer into a debate on the comparative merits of Fred Allen, Bob Hope and Jack Benny as comedians. But we don't choose to argue the point. Each one of them is different. Their programs are different. Hope, for example, depends upon the gag method of comedy. Allen and Benny prefer the "comedy situation" technique. Of the three funnymen, Allen is the only one who writes his own script, but even he has professional writers of comedy lines assisting him. Hope, as those who have met him know, is naturally a funny person. He is funny on the air, and off. He is funny in the mornings as well as the evenings. Benny is a perpetual worrier. Nothing is very funny to him.

Benny, by the way, returns to the air on Sunday night, Sept. 30, at 7 p.m. Hope came back last Tuesday night after an exhausting summer of jaunts across United States and the war fronts entertaining servicemen.

ORSON WELLES returns with his own program. You never know what to expect from the Boy Wonder. This time it's a news commentary. Welles has in recent years developed a keen interest in world affairs and national politics. He took an active part in the presidential elections in the United States, speaking in favor of Mr. Roosevelt's return to the White House. His syndicated column of personal views appears in several American newspapers, but has failed to stir up as wide an interest as he thought it would. On two recent occasions I have heard Welles on the air, and each time he was superb. Once he did part of Norman Corwin's "On A Note of Triumph", and on the other occasion, in a broadcast to servicemen, he read a prayer. Undoubtedly he is a great performer.

Corwin continues to astound those who have wondered whether or not radio could produce drama as lively and as real as on the legitimate stage. Corwin appears to be able to do it. Now Columbia has engaged his services for a gala broadcast slated for Sunday, Sept. 16, from 3 to 4.30 p.m. The program is to be a vehicle for introducing Columbia's fall and winter topnotch radio offerings. More than a score of the brightest names in radio will perform. Corwin will tie the program together in his own novel manner. The broadcast will originate in Carnegie Hall.

THERE is so much new in radio this fall, one scarcely knows where to continue. People were wondering where Andre Kostelanetz would turn up this fall. They will be pleased that Columbia has given him his own show. First of the series opened last Thursday night at 9, with Kostelanetz conducting a large symphonic-type orchestra in brilliant arrangements. He is to present a soloist each week. Listeners were delighted with his first choice, his own wife, Lily Pons. Mr. and Mrs. Kostelanetz have been away from radio since last December. At that time they cancelled all professional commitments to make their second extended tour of the fighting fronts. Kostelanetz organized and trained many orchestras of servicemen and conducted them in concert appearances with Miss Pons as soloist. They covered some 78,000 miles. My hat is off to a gallant couple, two wonderful musicians who have given the world much joy.

There's another treat in store for radio fans. The Ford Sunday Evening Hour is coming back, starting Sunday, Sept. 30, on the American Broadcasting network. The program will include a complete symphony orchestra, a chorus and soloists, both vocal and instrumental. Guest conductors will include Eugene Ormandy, Dmitri Mitroupoulis, Fritz Reiner and Reginald Stewart. The soloists will include Jussi Bjoerling, Dorothy Maynor, Eleanor Steber, Helen Traubel, Jascha Heifetz and Rise Stevens.

TURNING for a minute to programs of a lighter type, listeners will welcome the return of Kay Kyser on Wednesday, Sept. 19, at 10 p.m. N.B.C. Kyser's "College of Musical Knowledge" has been a great hit with radio fans. It has contributed considerably to a wider knowledge of music. While Kay has been overseas for the U.S.O. his place has been kept warm by Phil Harris. We have heard more than one listener say that Harris has been more fun to listen to than Kyser ever was. Personally, we enjoy both. The program has given a lot of entertainment to servicemen in training camps and overseas, and all credit is due these radio performers who give so much of their time and strength to servicemen's happiness.

Sinatra fans will shriek and swoon and slump into the aisle with ecstasy when they learn that "The Voice" returned to Columbia last Wednesday and will be heard every Wednesday from now on, for a time. The hour is 9 p.m.

BUNCHING several good programs together, these broadcasts have returned: "Truth or Consequences", with Ralph Edwards, Saturdays, 8.30; "Information Please", with Clifton Fadiman, Mondays at 9.30 p.m.; "Johnny Presents", with Roland Young and Cornelia Otis Skinner, Tuesdays, at 8 p.m.; Hildegarde, with Harry Sosnik's orchestra, on Tuesdays at 10.30 p.m.

LOOKING into the future: Parkyakarkus returns on Sunday at 10.30 p.m.; Sigmund Romberg on Wednesday at 8.30 p.m.; George Burns and Gracie Allen, with Meredith Wilson conducting an orchestra, Thursday at 8 p.m.; Ed Gardner and "Duffy's Tavern" on Friday, at 8.30 p.m.

Eddie Cantor comes back Sept. 26; Jack Benny on Sept. 30; Amos 'n' Andy Oct. 2; Fibber McGee and Molly Oct. 2; Bob Burns, Oct. 4; Bud Abbott and Lou Costello, Oct. 4. No date has been set for Bing Crosby's return. Bing wants to play some more golf before he settles down to hard work.

In Canada: one of Canada's best-known newspapermen, Gregory Clark, has resigned from his newspaper after 33 years, to go into radio. . . "Curtain Time" is back for Buckingham every Wednesday night. . . "Light Up and Listen" returns Sept. 20 from Montreal. . . "Canadian Cavalcade" comes back Sept. 17. . . "Men in Scarlet" returns Sept. 17. . . "Citizens Forum" will soon reappear. . . The B.B.C. is producing for the C.B.C. Dominion network a new series called "Dominion Special", heard Sunday nights at 8. . . "Music For Canadians" will return in October. . . Montreal's Lloyd Moore, a C.B.C. engineer, is home from overseas. . . "Just Mary", with Mary Grannan, is back on the Trans-Canada network Sundays at 1.15. . . Claire Wallace is back with her three-a-week programs. . . Isidor Scherman and a 45-piece orchestra are slated for a new Northern Electric Co. broadcast in October. . . Andrew Allan is busy preparing "Stage '46" which is slated to open Sunday, Oct. 7. . . The C.B.C.'s second frequency modulation station is to be opened soon, in Toronto. . . Juke boxes in Toronto are now providing the customers with movies of their favorite bands, actually playing the music you hear out of the box. . . Toronto's new station, CHUM, will open the latter part of October, or early in November. . . John Fisher has been given permission to do a series of three-a-week broadcasts for Purity Flour Co. . . Hamilton's CHML has an aggressive news staff, with three trained newspapermen handling the news. . . Toronto's CKEY is angling to secure Toronto rights for American Broadcasting Co. shows. . . "Singing Stars of Tomorrow" is hunting all over Canada for the best girl singers to compete for scholarships on their broadcast series this fall. . . Sir Ernest MacMillan and the Toronto Symphony Orchestra will be doing Tuesday and Friday night programs this fall. . . The Friday night "Pops" Concert is to be broadcast across Canada.

ENGAGEMENT

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin A. Hill announce the engagement of their daughter Isabel Beatrice to Mr. Dudley Ernest Frampton Gilbert, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest P. Gilbert. The marriage to take place at Timothy Eaton Memorial Church September 29th.

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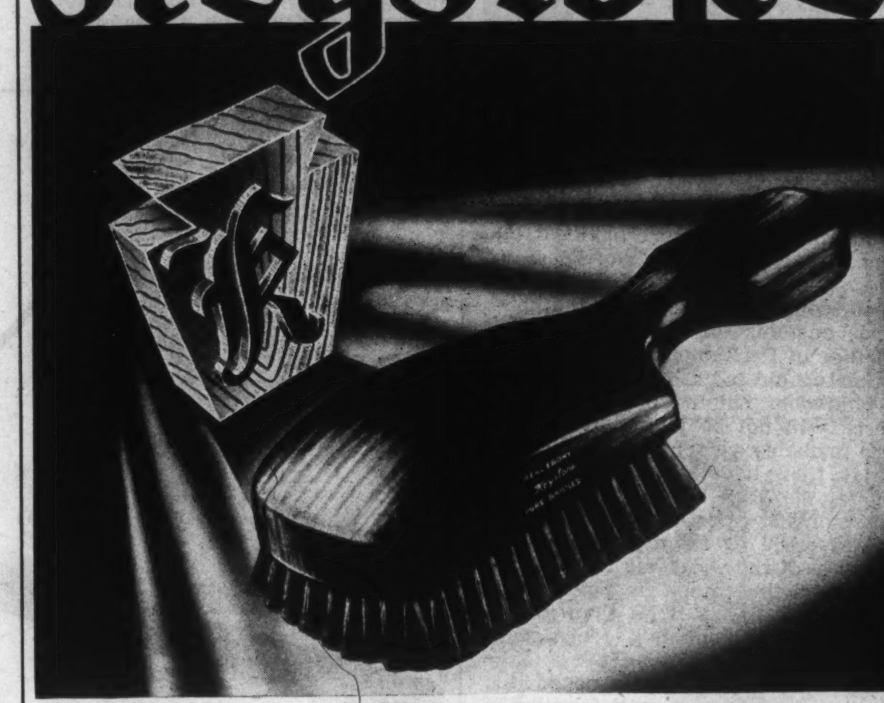

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THE BOOKSHELF

CONDUCTED BY J. E. MIDDLETON

Technical Finish Gives a Novel Power to Drive Home a Theme

FREDERICK PHILIP GROVE, by Desmond Pacey. (Ryerson, $2.25.)

A GOOD novelist is an entertainer and a preacher, but he had better be *most* entertaining if the sermon—or the message, as they call it nowadays—is to be effective in turning many to righteousness. His imagined people must speak and act "in character." If not, his picture of life becomes distorted and incredible. His tale must be a mounting spiral of human interest, coming to a logical climax, whether tragic or otherwise. If not, the reader will stop half-way. Since the characters command ninety percent of reader-interest, long descriptions, however well written, are undesirable.

But if the tale be told artistically, with mounting passion and drive, the author's message will appear as quietly as the genie emerging from the bottle, and will grow and grow until some people will forget the rich bottle that confined it. Some very considerable jinn have emerged from "Tess of the D'Ubervilles" and "Lord Jim" and "Of Human Bondage" and 'The Moon is Down" and "A Bell from Adano," and "Macbeth" and "Hamlet" and "Great Expectations"; to mention a few of hundreds. But in all instances, without the bottles, there would have been no jinn.

For these reasons it is hard to go all the way with this author in giving the highest rank as a novelist to Mr. Frederick Philip Grove. Granted that Mr. Grove's criticism of normal Canadian life is apt and well-reasoned perhaps his genie found the bottleneck a bit hampering in getting out. Dr. Pacey admits that the novels are open to criticism; indeed he goes out of his way to assemble instances of failure; in concentration, in suspense, in structure, in all the points which make a work of fiction memorable. That Mr. Grove writes with energy and grace and that he burns with sincerity does not mean that his faults (in the field he has chosen) are trivialities to be swept aside as unimportant.

Nor can Dr. Pacey beg the question by looking down his patrician nose at the unspiritual public of Canada. If the devices that constrain reader-interest are neglected, perhaps the product is not generally interesting. It may claim the hot interest of academic persons who overvalue the inherent social criticism—especially when it is pessimistic—but a wider public than that buys and reads novels.

The earlier portion of the book, recounting Mr. Grove's unique experience as a citizen of the world, his sensitive accuracy of observation, his long search for himself and his persistence in writing in spite of many disappointments is particularly well done.

•

An Intelligent Selection

READER fiction preferences at Toronto Public Library for the month of August:

MacLennan (Hugh), Two Solitudes; Sinclair (Upton), Dragon Harvest; Davenport (Marcia), Valley of Decision; Macdonald (John), Darkly the River Flows; Goudge (Elizabeth), Green Dolphin Street; Marshall (Bruce), The World, the Flesh, and Father Smith; Caldwell (Taylor), The Wide House; Shellabarger (Samuel), Captain from Castile; Graham (Gwethalyn), Earth and High Heaven; Langley (A. L.), A Lion is in the Streets; Fontaine (Robert), The Happy Time; Voynich (E. L.), Put off thy Shoes.

•

The Mind of a Boy

POOR CHILD, a novel, by Anne Parrish. (Musson $3.00.)

AN ORPHAN of ten, having seen cruelty, murder and suicide in his own family, is a charity waif, rescued for a brief period by a warm-hearted Jewess, and then picked up by a female busybody who is always "doing things for her friends." One of these friends is a rich and decorative widow, with a small son who is supposed to need a playmate. The busybody finds Martin, dresses him and ships him to the widow who is all sweetness and light, externally, but all black selfishness within.

The boy is imaginative, sensitive, starving for love. At the same time he has a defensive crust of toughness and a "don't-care" attitude which is bound to offend. All the beauty of a broad country estate would be balm to his soul but for the constant fear that he may be sent away. The words of the widow soothe him until he finds out that they have no meaning. His passionate admiration for her never fails, but the lack of reciprocal interest on her part breaks his spirit.

One by one the other members of the household who have been kind to him either die or leave, and at the last the widow herself departs with a far from attractive young man. Only the chauffeur is left who wants to hold the boy for an unnatural and vicious purpose. So at the last he takes to the road, in the hope, perhaps, of finding the good Swiss housekeeper who had befriended him, even though he was not always responsive to her simple kindness.

The novel is rich in characterization. Such deep exploration of the child mind is distinctly unusual and the picture of the woman too idle to be more than externally ornamental is a masterpiece of detailed observation, lighted by a devastating irony. The spirit of the work is continually fine and the structure as expert as is the English. Altogether, a brilliant and artistic performance.

•

Mellow Sonnets

BIRTH OF VENUS AND OTHER POEMS, by Susanne Knowles. (Macmillans, $1.25.)

HERE are thirty-three short poems, mostly sonnets, all notable in high degree for technical polish and word-music. Several are translations. But no echo of the clamor of today appears, no reflection of the anger and terror of the world. Painters also used to do miniatures; and cleverly, but the spirit of the age drives them to stark landscape or puzzling abstractions. Surely poetry can do more than merely look beautiful.

•

The Comedy of Living

THE HAPPY TIME, by Robert Fontaine. (Musson, $3.00.)

WHEN a little Ottawa boy had a lovable Presbyterian for a mother, and a musician of French speech and temperament for a father, life had ups and downs, mostly merry. Puzzles for young minds abounded. Most of them had to do with the alignment of theology to practical life. Indeed that puzzle doesn't unravel itself for years; if ever. Faith is not a matter of argument. But if a boy is taken to a baseball game in Hull on a Sunday, when he should have been in an Ottawa Sunday School, naturally God sends a thunderstorm. That stands to reason.

Twenty-four sketches, all gay and spirited — some even spirituous — make up this cheerful book. Some readers will prefer the bibulous Uncle Louis and his radiant dream; others will go for the rainy wedding-day at Gatineau Point. But some will take them all with joyous chucklings, and look for more.

•

A Dog Book

BURLAP, HOUN' DOG EXTRAORDINARY, by Morris Dennis. (Macmillans, $1.25.)

HERE is the tale of a no-good dog who redeemed himself by attacking a bear. The pictures are gay, and the book is dedicated to all dogs who want a little boy or a little girl for their very own.

•

Attacking Poverty

I SPEAK FOR JOE DOAKES, by Roy F. Bergengren. (Musson, $2.50.)

A VIGOROUS plea for the extension of credit unions, and, indeed, for the whole theory and practice of cooperation. Instances are given of what has been done in raising the economic position of communities which raw capitalism has neglected and the story is lighted with evangelism. That is to say, the Christians of the world are invited to practise the principles which Jesus enunciated rather than to continue a mere passive belief in them —as something too idealistic for this world.

•

How Wilson Was Beaten

THE KILLING OF THE PEACE, by Alan Cranston. (Macmillans, $3.25.)

BEFORE this book was published the United States Senate approved by overwhelming vote the charter of the United Nations, so the story of the ditching of the League of Nations twenty-five years ago is historical rather than admonitory. It's not a pretty story; the concentration of personal hatred for Wilson, of the will to make political capital, and of low cunning, to make a popular cause unpopular. But it is well told, with calmness and with convincing power.

•

The Grey Poet

WALT WHITMAN: POEMS AND PROSE, Edited, with an Introduction, by Mark Van Doren. (Macmillans, $2.75.)

HERE in pocket size, despite its 700 pages, is the best of the great man's work. For he was great in sincerity, in vitality, in love and in spiritual insight. Garrulous as he was, he still had the faculty of condensing an emotion in a swift phrase. But he meant all he said, even though he meant it in the imagination rather than in the reality, and his work lives despite the faults that any academician can find on every page.

•

The Making of Soldiers

E COMPANY, by Frank O'Rourke. (Musson, $2.75.)

ALL kinds come in the draft; men of all trades and of none, good men and crooks, noisy and quiet men. The author follows them from the first day of training under an intelligent captain to the days of battle two years later when the individuals have been moulded into a unit, competent and proud.

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Thanks for flea relief—Pal

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(Serves 6)
¼ cup chopped celery; ¼ cup chopped onion; ½ cup diced carrot; 6 cups boiling water, 3 OXO cubes or 3 tsp. Fluid OXO; ½ tsp. salt; ½ cup peas; ½ cup tomato juice. Cook celery, onion and carrot in boiling water fifteen minutes. Then add OXO and salt. Finally the canned peas and tomato juice. Serve with crisp crackers or croutons.

FLUID OXO
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OXO
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WORLD OF WOMEN

Canter? Trot? Only Horse Sense Needed by Would-Be Riders

By GLADYS STEWART HUNDEVAD

THE sky is a cloudless, solid bank of blue. The air is like wine, sparkling and exhilarating. And you—you are sitting on top of the world! A pleasant world that moves rapidly and smoothly before you with the good earth below. Sounds fascinating doesn't it? Like a magic carpet?

Horseback riding is fun! It's healthy physically and mentally because it exercises every bone in your body—as you'll certainly discover after your first ride. It is character-forming, too. Did you know that it's a wonderful cure for an inferiority complex? That it can give you firmness, decision and confidence?

The first time you succeed in steadying a pulling horse to a quiet canter, you will get a glorious sensation of power that will do more to get rid of your sense of inferiority than a whole course of scientific psycho-analyzing.

Perhaps you are a dreamer—aren't we all, sometimes? Perhaps you lack the power of concentration and indulge in *too* many daydreams. Then learn to ride. For you *must* concentrate when riding. Don't think you can relax on a horse's back any more than you can when driving a car. Take your eyes off the road—and you may land in the ditch. You and a dream in the saddle—well, there just isn't room for both. Your knowing horse may dump you—also in the ditch.

Snug Fit

If you are more dubious than determined, then borrow a riding outfit. You'll soon want to buy it. The cost is comparable to a ski ensemble. Jodhpur boots (top boots are hard to find these days) run about the same price as high-grade ski boots. Ready-made jodhpurs can be given a professional fit by yourself or a good tailor. Get the best you can afford. Good quality is a good investment, because the style in riding pants does not change and they'll last for years. A snug fit at the knee and well-fitted boots add to security in the saddle.

Don't try to be original and don't let your passion for colors influence your selection. Choose conservative colors. If you own a horse you will naturally want to complement his coloring. A good rule: if you *must* have a bright shade keep it above the waist—a tie, a kerchief or waistcoat, perhaps.

And Now Your Horse

This important question will be decided for you by the riding instructor. As a beginner you'll be given a quiet well-mannered "beastie". He may not be so much to look at, a little low slung perhaps, a bit moth-eaten in spots, but if it is any kind of a livery stable at all, he'll be well-fed and nicely groomed. But while you'll need a quiet animal, naturally you will not want one that's half dead. Let's assume that at least he'll have enough spirit to go ahead. It *is* discouraging if he insists on turning back to the stables every five minutes.

Remember too, that pride goes before a fall, so don't try to give the impression that you've ridden, oh quite a bit, when you haven't. If you are pretty jittery you'll be taken on a lead for the first couple of rides or you'll just ride around in the paddock. Then your real lessons will begin either with a group, but preferably alone with the instructor. You'll learn more and quicker. If you bring any apprehensions with you, hide them or the horse will find out, soon!

Ready to Mount

How to get up? A horse is measured in hands, four inches to a hand. If your mount is, say 16 hands, well it's quite a long way up. If you're athletically inclined, you might take a flying jump a la Gene Autry style, *if* you can land on his back as light as a butterfly. But a "leg up" is actually the saner and safer way. For your first ride, don't try getting up via the stirrups alone, unless your horse is exceptionally quiet and well-behaved, because he may want to start moving off. You'll be left hopping along like a kangaroo on one foot in a most undignified and precarious position. And *always* approach the horse quietly, speak to him and stroke him gently for several moments before mounting.

To dismount—that's easy! Withdraw both feet and just "pop off". Not with a jerk, but light and easy does it—if you are not too stiff.

Remember to sit well down in the deepest part of the saddle and try to stay there. This is called, becoming oriented. The saddle fits, you're bound to put up with a few pinches.

A rider who handles a horse smoothly without pulling and tugging at the reins is said to have "good hands". Since a rider who is off balance will invariably steady himself by the reins, and so put unnecessary pressure on the bit, it is easily understood that without a good seat one simply cannot have good hands. Every ounce of weight put on the reins should be calculated and with a purpose, never accidental. The rider who is rough and impatient will in short time ruin not only the horse's mouth but also his disposition.

While it may be necessary at times to ride with the reins in one hand, it is far better to use both hands. If you are using a snaffle bridle you will have single reins and hold them through the thumb and first finger and either through the little finger or outside it. When using a double bridle, the reins are held through the thumb and first finger and between and outside the little finger.

The horse is guided either by direct rein—that is, pulling the rein on the side you wish him to turn toward—or by indirect rein, called neck-reining. In this way the rein is laid against his neck on the opposite side that you wish to turn. The less pressure you use on the bit the better. To rein a horse that is going too fast, do not jerk suddenly or harshly but apply the pressure gradually. Always bear in mind that a horse's mouth is extremely sensitive and can be easily ruined and toughened by cruel tugging.

It's posting—not bouncing, although it does look and feel like the latter in the early stages. In fact, some riders look as if they intended going straight up to heaven every time they leave the saddle. Leave it like elastic—so you'll snap back easily into place.

Of course, first you'll just walk. It is the gait in which you will get the feel of the horse, develop balance with a minimum of discomfort to your soft muscles. Remember that the trotting action is up and forward, not just up. When you do this correctly, as you will before long, there is no uncomfortable thumping for either you or the horse. Also remember that your hands should always move with the action of the horse's head.

The canter is a slow, controlled gallop, a gait that a good horse can maintain for a considerable distance. The greater speed of the canter

JOAN RIGBY

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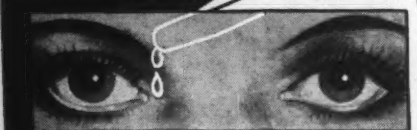

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BRAN FLAKES
WITH OTHER PARTS OF WHEAT

KEEP FIT with Kellogg's every day in the year!

makes it necessary to lean forward somewhat to make perfect balance. So many beginners ignore the canter and tear into a gallop without taking into consideration the surface over which they are riding. Never gallop your horse over hard, unyielding ground or on cement roads—this is an unforgivable show of ignorance and might easily lead to leg injuries or even laming of the horse. In restraining a horse that is getting out of hand, a strong knee grip is essential, and will convince him that he cannot have it all his own way.

There are several worth-while things to keep in mind when riding along country roads. For instance never go flying past a house, for many things could happen that might cause your horse to shy. A door might be opened suddenly, a dog might tear out, a line of washing might flap in the breeze, even a hen scurrying across the road—all these things can frighten your horse. When coming to narrow roads and blind turns, keep well to the right side and keep alert. A car appearing suddenly will frighten the most placid animal in the world. Study your horse each time he does something unexpected and try to figure out why he does it.

More Horse Sense

Sometimes, just like you and me. your horse will be lazy and unwilling. When he is like this, never let him turn back; even if it is at some accustomed spot where you usually turn, make him go a little further—and when you do turn let him know that it is entirely your idea—not his.

If he should rear don't pull on the reins. Get your weight forward as far as you can and try to force him down. Get him moving as fast as you can for a horse can only rear from a standing position. If you have to use your whip, use it lightly between the ears. But always be sure to distinguish between fear and just "acting up". If it is fear, he needs soothing and kindness, not the whip.

If and when your horse acts up—and he will, sometime—just let him feel how deliberate, calm and indifferent you are. It spoils his fun. A horse can sense nervousness immediately.

Of course there is no complete immunity against falls. The best of riders come off periodically. But the old-fashioned, pessimistic idea that it takes 49 "coppers" to make a horseman, has been exploded, fortunately. If you are going to know the thrill of jumping you must expect a few tumbles. But don't gallop or jump until you have gained plenty of experience.

If the idiosyncrasies of a rider are manifold so are those of a horse just as unpredictable. He *may* try to brush you off if low-lying branches beckon ahead. He *may* jump five feet sideways if a mere scrap of white paper flutters across his path. He *may* sit down and roll over in some inviting pond. Don't worry, he'll do it gracefully and you'll have time to get off. Moreover, horses can swim. It is to be hoped that you can too!

SUMMER TWILIGHT

I LOVE the freshness of the evening breeze,
Like long, cool fingers through my hair,
An evening song of some sweet bird,
A peacefulness that holds me where
My heart has always ached to be.

I love the greying of the twilight sky,
This soothing, quiet, restful calm,
The gentle lapping of the water,
The aspen leaves that twitter on,
I love this great tranquility.

I lie full-length upon the grass
Its cooling sweetness soothes my soul,
The softly breathing winds caress my face,
I'm not alone. . . . I know I am the whole
Of this true peace—this sweet Eternity.

DEIRDRE DEACON

While it is not vital, nevertheless there is a certain satisfaction in calling things by their proper names. Horse terminology is colorful, original and has an atmosphere all of its own (not meaning merely stable atmosphere). A horseman *never* speaks of "front legs" or "back legs" but of forelegs and hind legs. The left side of a horse is the "near" side, from which you mount and from which he should always be handled. The right side is called the "off side".

Then too, there are a few pointers on color. It sounds much more explicit and a lot more professional to designate your horse as a bay gelding with a "blaze" than to state rather lamely, "Oh, he's a sort of brownish horse with a white nose." The most common colors are bay and chestnut. The bay always has a black tail. To be black, and pure blacks are few, they must be black throughout. Grays include everything from white to a deep dappled gun metal. The roans, red and blue, are gray with a mixture of either chestnut or blue-gray hairs in their coats. The piebalds and skewbalds are black and white and brown and white respectively. The showy palamino is usually light chestnut but always with a white tail and mane.

The white markings are simple and easily learned. A broad white band extending down the front of the face is called a blaze. A patch of white on the forehead is called a star, and a narrow, irregular bit of white is called a stripe. A white leg is called a stocking.

The Wide Open Spaces

Riding has a peculiar equilibrium of its own. Speed and swerve like a figure skater but better the manner in which a skier pursues his own weight flying down a hill. And like skiing, once you have confidence, it is wonderfully exhilarating. Stick to the bridle paths and level fields for the first few months. Later comes the sheer joy of the wide open spaces, up hill and down dale, across gullies, over ravines—the lure of log fences and waterfilled ditches.

Before the war, flourishing Hunt clubs were popular in Toronto, Montreal, London, Ottawa and other Canadian cities. Some hunted real foxes, others were "drag" hunts, but all rode "hell for leather" across country to a pack of foxhounds. It was very enjoyable and definitely exciting—the ultimate in riding. Perhaps, now that the war is won, these hunts will resume their activities.

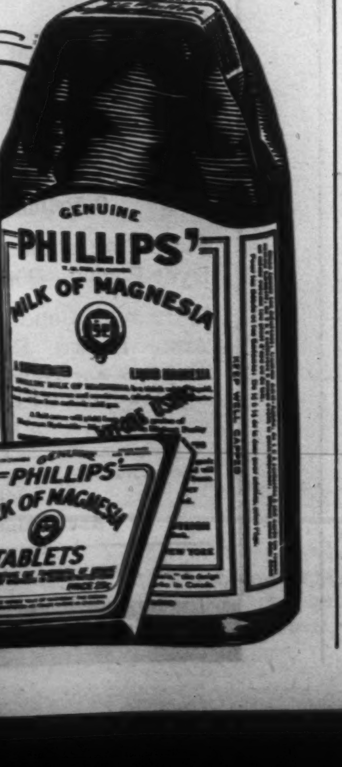
As for "fancy riding"—well, there was the young man who called upon his best girl friend and tried to impress her with tales of a Western rodeo he'd seen. "Do you know," he told her, "there was a cowboy who slid right over the horse's head, hung underneath the saddle then pulled himself up by the animal's tail and regained his seat!"

"Oh," scoffed his sweet little girl friend, "that's not so very wonderful. I did that the first time I went out riding!"

All we can say is—don't try it, if you don't have to!

The two-color, two-fabric theme is presented in this two-piece dress by the New York designer, Clare Potter. Brown wool jersey blouse tops a bias cut grey velveteen skirt with the new draw-string waistline treatment.

DON'T LET
CONSTIPATION
GET
YOU DOWN



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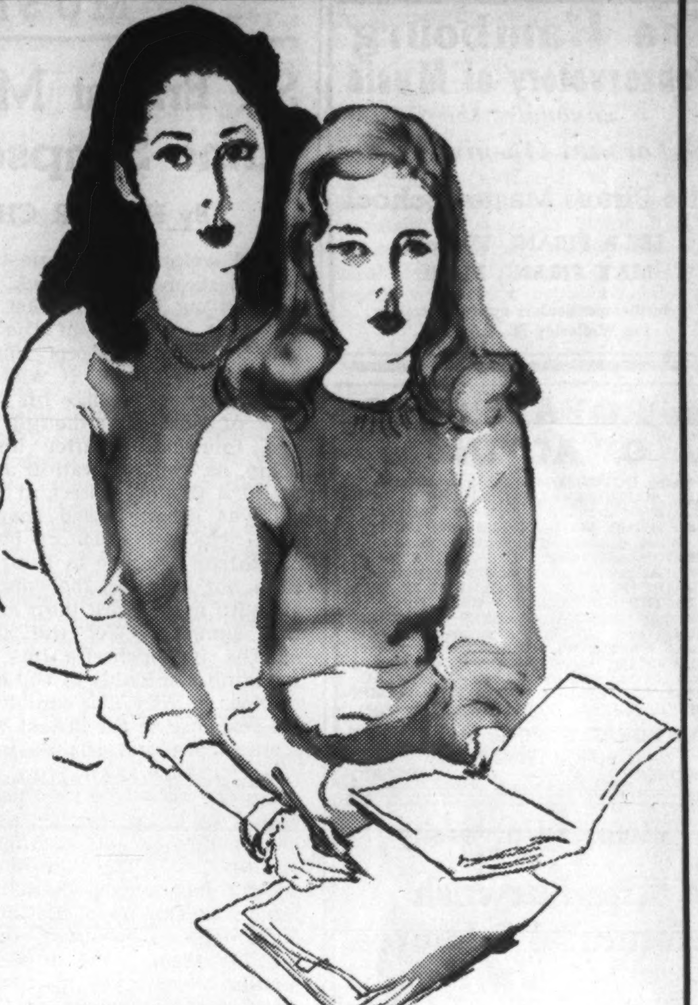

Build your beauty on your youth!

Start while you're young to establish a *habit* of beauty that will remain bright and shining through the years . . . don't take for granted that fresh bloom of girlhood . . . resolve to make it last . . . so in maturity your mirror will reflect a lovelier you. Begin now with Elizabeth Arden's routine for youth . . . keep your skin scrupulously clean, braced, supple . . . use makeup keyed to your life and your looks . . . the investment of a little care now will bring you tremendous dividends in years to come.

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Illusion Powder, 2.20 Eyelash Pomade, 2.20
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MUSICAL EVENTS

Sir Ernest MacMillan Welcomed; Anne Simpson's Fine Dancing

By HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

THE welcome Sir Ernest MacMillan received last week, when he stepped out before a vast audience as guest conductor of the Promenade Symphony concert, must have warmed his heart. It was his first local appearance since his triumphal tour of Australia; though a month ago, immediately after his arrival home, he won an ovation as conductor of a Chalet concert at Montreal. He was debonair and magnetic as ever. Not only auditors but instrumentalists warmed to him; and despite hot weather, the concert went off with more spirit than any others this summer. For the past two months the orchestra has been responding admirably to the efforts of a series of very able conductors; but the response to Sir Ernest was more spontaneous and stimulating.

Sir Ernest brought from the Antipodes the score of a tone poem "Carwoola" by Clive Douglas, an Australian composer of accomplishment and promise. The Dominion "down under" has produced many musicians and singers of distinction and Mr. Douglas is obviously one of the best of them. This tone poem is peculiarly national in atmosphere. Its title in the speech of the aborigines signifies "waters meeting on a plain"; bestowed on a secret place in the bush where guardian spirits meet to guide the destinies of the brave.

Influenced apparently by impressionists, like Debussy and Ravel, Mr. Douglas has created a beautiful and moving poetic texture, pervaded with a sense of mystery. Throughout he reveals a complete command of modern orchestral technique. It is sensitive, pastel-like music and was interpreted with intimate beauty by Sir Ernest, who in certain passages obtained a beautiful pianissimo from his musicians.

Another number, truly suggestive of an Empire linked by the seven seas was Sir Ernest's own "Fantasia on Sea Chanties": rich, stirring and imaginative in its use of tunes that will never die so long as men go down to the sea in ships. Ingenious and stirring use is made of "Blow the Man Down" as a sort of basic subject; and one of the most moving bits is the chorale-like handling of "Shenandoah." The concluding hornpipe was amazing in speed and fervor, and was rendered with technical brilliance.

The rhythmical genius of Haydn's "Surprise Symphony" was delightfully expressed in a steady and elegant rendering. Kabalevsky's lively overture "Colas Breugnon" gains in popular appeal with each fresh hearing. It has much of the sparkle and abandon of the old overtures of Rossini, Auber and Suppe. The natural fervor of Sir Ernest's style enabled him to give urge and dramatic appeal to Dvorak's "Slavonic Dance, No. 2."

Anne Simpson

Varsity Arena is not ideal for ballet dancing, but occasional ballet programs at the Proms give large numbers an opportunity to witness (from afar in the case of many) numbers of solo dancers of distinction. Few have given such delight within the past two seasons as Anne Simpson. When I first saw her, quite unaware of her career, I was astonished to find a girl with a simple Scottish name executing traditional dances of Spain with the ease of an artiste from Seville or Granada. The romantic quality of her personality, and instinctive ease and grace seem to expand with each fresh appearance.

But Anne Simpson should be preeminent in this field; she is a pupil of the dead Argentina, greatest Spanish danseuse since the Carmencita of the half-a-century ago whom Sargent immortalized in one of the most brilliant of his canvases. Those who saw Argentina recall the mysterious ecstasy of her handling of castanets. In this respect Anne Simpson comes near to being her equal. Her nuancing with them last week gave exotic stimulus to the fluency and precision of her rendering of traditional devices. Though she danced numbers by Granados, Malata and Bizet with a lightness and sinuosity beyond most dancers, I liked best her folk dance "Gallegada" wonderful in buoyant, gleeful quality.

With her partner Grant Mouradoff she showed herself also skilled in the classic style of the ballerina in a Chopin waltz that comes into "Les Sylphides." As a soloist the latter gave examples of his virile and agile artistry.

The surprise of the evening was an 18-year-old acrobatic dancer, Kathryn Lee, a born "eccentrique" and hoyden who performs the wildest feats with insouciant abandon. She is not just a jitterbug at large; her feats apparently so spontaneous, were devised by one of the most expert choreographers in the world, Leonid Massine. Her dancing of the role of "Scarecrow," ingeniously costumed, to the grotesque music of the Shostakovich Polka was breath taking; inasmuch as she was as often on her head as on her feet. If she ever acquires a husband, that young man will have to behave himself.

Casals Emerges

One of the results of peace has been the re-emergence in London of the great Spanish 'cellist Pablo Casals who was 68 on December 30th last. His life during the past decade has been more or less obscure. Casals' greatness, in connection with his chosen instrument, is not confined to his own beautiful performances. He has been a powerful influence over the whole modern field of 'cello performance through his pupils. His later ambition was to be an eminent conductor also and he spent his earnings lavishly in building up the Barcelona Symphony Orchestra. In this task he was engaged when the reactionary revolution under the pietistic ruffian, Gen. Franco, broke out. Barcelona became a centre of loyalty to the liberal Spanish government; and Falangist-Nazi ideas had no stronger opponent than Casals. Ultimately he was imprisoned and rumors in the musical world were that he had suffered severe maltreatment. Of late he has been living in France near the Spanish border.

He was recently invited to come to London to play with the B.B.C. Symphony Orchestra, and received an immense ovation at Royal Albert Hall from an audience of 6,000. He played flawlessly the Schumann and Elgar 'cello concertos. Younger listeners who had never seen him before were surprised at his diminutive size as he stood bowing with his hand on the neck of his instrument.

Rimanoczy's Progress

Many Canadian listeners know the tones of the brilliant violinist, Jean de Rimanoczy, Hungarian by birth

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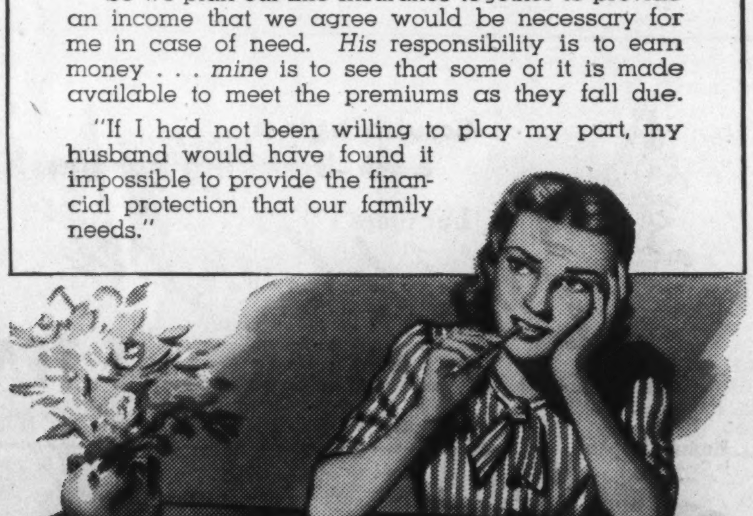

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and a pupil of Hubay, who came to Canada about 15 years ago and settled in Calgary. He was one of the numerous discoveries of the old Canadian Radio Broadcasting Commission, and one of the first artists to be heard on the national network, 12 years ago. Subsequently he left Calgary to become concertmaster of the Vancouver Symphony Orchestra. A year ago he left to take the same post in the Seattle Symphony Orchestra and has now been invited to conduct two concerts of the Utah State Symphony, Salt Lake City. Though a violinist of virtuosic gifts he is also an experienced conductor. His program "Classics for To-day" holds the record for the longest consecutive run on the Canadian airwaves.

Alouette Quartet

Another of the earlier Canadian broadcasts was that of the Alouette Quartet of Montreal, first heard on the national network in 1933. This famous group is shortly leaving to tour Brazil and Argentina. It was organized in 1930 by Oscar O'Brien for the sole purpose of singing French Canadian folk-songs on which its director, despite his Irish name, is a renowned authority. In vocal quality and artistry the Quartet has always been outstanding. Its personnel consists of Jules Jacob, tenor; Roger Filliatrault, baritone; Andre Trottier and Emile Lamarre, basses. Mr. Jacob is an operatic artist of a high order as his singing in recent broadcasts of Debussy's "L'enfant Prodigue" and Massenet's "Manon" showed. He and his colleagues are past masters of folk-song and have a repertory of 500 songs. The Quartet has made distinguished appearances in the United States. Prior to the present war it toured France and Belgium. Its first concert in Europe took place at the Tuileries Gardens, Paris, in 1934 before an audience of 12,000.

THE FILM PARADE

Murder From a Train Window And Some California "Paisanos"

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

THEY'VE been doing some strange things to Deanna Durbin lately. Not to her voice, which is as attractive as ever, nor to her manners which are as downright, not to say downright bad, as they've always been. The changes are all in her appearance which is being altered with every picture until by this time she is almost beyond recognition. They've changed the shape of her eye-brows and the color of her hair and altered all her rather chubby contours. They have also eliminated every trace of expression, so that her face is now as smooth and oval and perfect as an empty platter. You'd hardly know the girl as she is now. Conceivably you wouldn't want to.

Her latest film "Lady In a Train" is a murder-mystery, with farcical overtones. The heroine, a mystery story addict, sees from a train window a murder taking place in one of those dubious flats that overlook the railway entrance to Manhattan. She immediately sets out to find the murderer, with no thought of her personal safety or the personal convenience of everyone she encounters. (Deanna's trampling disregard of both the feet and the feelings of the general public is a holdover from her careless adolescence and can no longer pass as being merely cute.) The hunt develops into the usual steeplechase, with Dan Duryea, George Coulouris, Ralph Bellamy and Allen Jenkins providing the hazards and David Bruce and Edward Everett Horton the easier stretches.

The star sings of course—a threatening version of "Gimme a Little Kiss Willya?" which is tough and competent and funny, and "Silent Night, Holy Night" which has to be seen to be believed, since throughout the singing the camera, reverent yet mischievous, divides its attention between Miss Durbin rolling about moist-eyed on a large bed and a comic assassin (Allen Jenkins) who ducks in and out trying to steal a pair of bed-room slippers. This peculiar formula for blending laughter (spelled laffs) with Higher Things was worked in "Music For Millions" when the Hallelujah Chorus was played against a comedy birth-announcement sequence, and in "The Three Caballeros" when Walt Disney combined chuckles with the Nativity. Sometimes you get the feeling that there's no explaining Hollywood except on the basis that it was just raised wrong.

Uneasy Partnership

"A Medal for Benny" is a collaboration between John Steinbeck and Jack Warner, and there seems to be evidence that Mr. Warner, with his firmer cinematic sense, kept a stiff upper hand through the production. The selection of Arturo de Cordova and Dorothy Lamour as typical California *paisanos* sounds like a Warner notion; and the idea of having the town banker sit down on an egg during a Council meeting seems much too reliable as a comedy device to be attributable to John Steinbeck. The romance too which begins with face-slapping and develops through recognizable and perfectly illogical stages to rapturous understanding is the kind of familiar screen affair that the Warners have been promoting for years; and the final speech on democracy delivered by Benny's father (J. Carrol Naish) is an inevitable Warner touch.

Benny himself doesn't appear in the picture—he has been hustled out of town by the police before the story starts and he dies, a hero in the Pacific, before it is more than half-way through. The film picks up wonderfully at this point and becomes an honest indictment, both wrathful and funny of the type of small-town civic pride that battens on war-heroics.

The paisanos are of course John Steinbeck's department. He has made them a gay, feckless, endearing lot, with all their easy virtues overlying a fine sense of human dignity; in contrast to the well-dressed members of the community who are deplorable to a man with no human dignity whatever. Mr. Steinbeck, one feels, would have a better chance of spreading his admirable message that all men are brothers if he didn't insist quite so strongly that all men's vices and virtues are directly related to, and deducible from, their income bracketing.

Portia White, contralto, who will be guest-soloist at the Promenade Symphony Concert, Varsity Arena, on Sept. 20. Stanley Chapple conducts.

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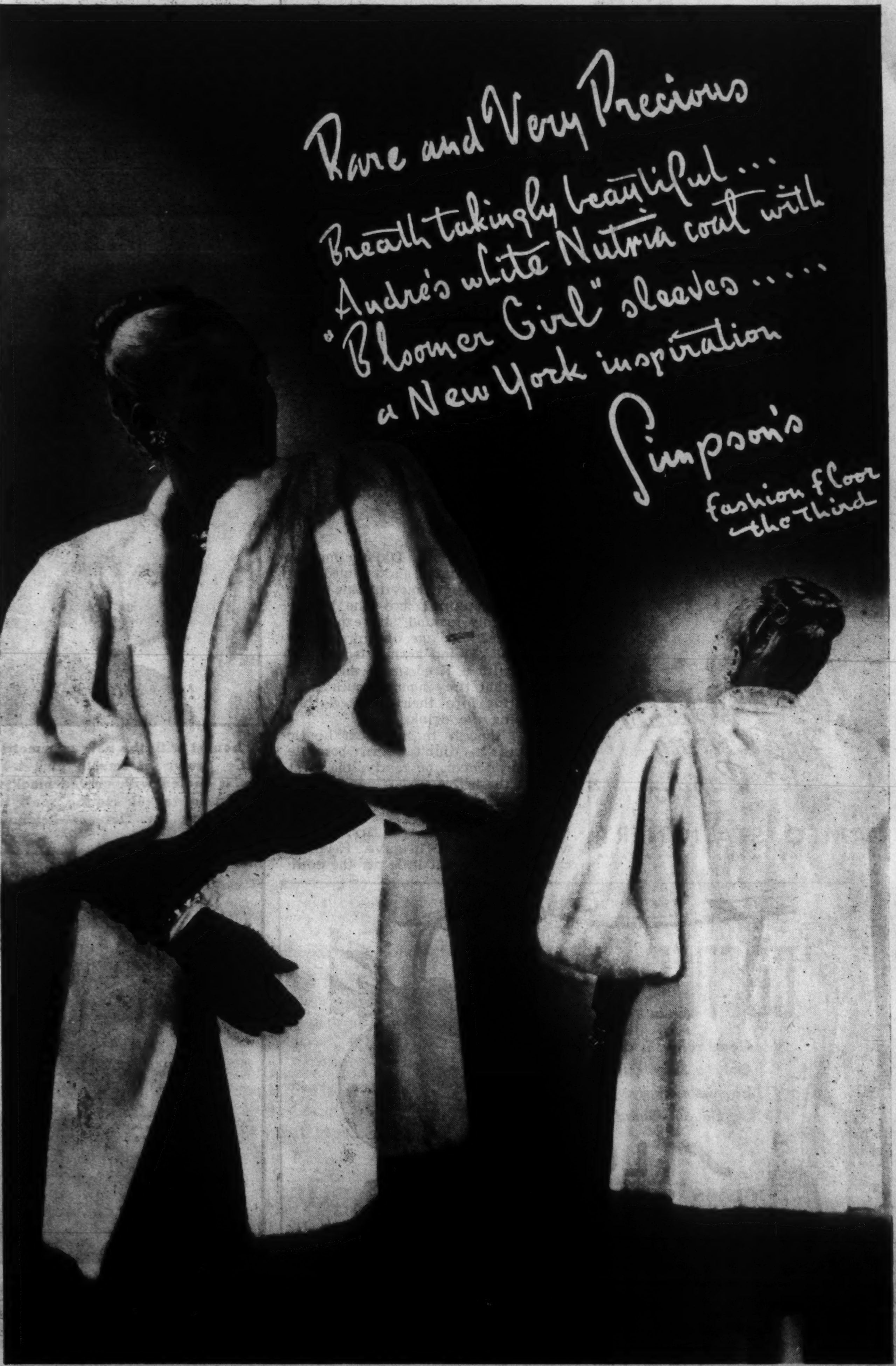
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THE FEMININE OUTLOOK

The Whited Sepulchre: Is There a Diplomat in the House?

By WINIFRED DAVID PILCHER

WHEN Helen invited the Bensons and Pauls to drop in for cocktails before the Alumni Dinner she hadn't expected Dorothy Paul would be bringing along the most famous woman graduate of their year. Dorothy hadn't expected it either until a member of the Year Executive asked her if she'd be responsible for seeing that the illustrious one got transportation from her hotel to Great Hall.

"I just thought it would be a rather nice touch if I brought her along first to your place. You wouldn't mind, would you?" Dorothy had telephoned that morning and Helen had assured her that nothing would give her a greater thrill. After all it wasn't every day that one had a chance to rub shoulders with the great.

But it was one thing to rub shoulders with the great and quite another thing in Helen's small, overrun house to clear a space in which to do it. First of all, there were the children—all four of them—ranging in age from four to fourteen with the variety of pursuits pertaining to that age-spread. A spread, Helen seemed to be seeing for the first time this morning, that engulfed the whole living-room, from the portieres stiff down one side with congealed jam, to the Venetian blind with a toy train running down hill on a slat temporarily caught on its lower neighbor; from the chesterfield on which a crepe paper costume lay in the labor of creation to the coffee table with an unfinished game of Bingo on it.

She sighed and murmured with Dagwood, "There's absolutely no place like home!" and wished for the first time her children hadn't the social instinct so highly developed in them. If only one had been like her and could have been depended on to disappear with a book for an hour or so! Well, they were all going to have to disappear tonight, and the living-room, for once, was going to put forth its best front—albeit a false one.

But that took most of the morning to achieve and in the end Helen discovered ruefully that when the litter was cleared out the slip covers seemed to show their soil more, the bad stain on the broadloom became the high light of the room and the place where the jam had been washed off the portieres now showed a lighter color. It was all very discouraging and seemed to call for something very drastic like buying some flowers and that meant a trip out to the stores with Bobby trudging along after he had had his sleep.

The result was worth the effort though, Helen assured herself later as she placed a large vase of spring flowers on the coffee table and a much smaller one, deftly arranged, on one end of the mantel. With the lamps lit and a fire in the fireplace the room would look at least respectable, she felt, and went cheerfully out to the kitchen to prepare an early supper for the children.

Scene Setting

Around six-thirty Dick came in and for once noted and saluted her achievements by removing his shoes before he stepped into the living-room. "Holy ground," he explained. "And I see the age of miracles is not dead." Helen acknowledged the tribute with a tired smile and a reminder that they hadn't much time for getting into their dress clothes and fixing the drinks.

But although in the next hectic half-hour it didn't seem possible that they'd ever be ready, the first ring at the bell found Helen zipping herself into her dress and Dick shaking cocktails.

The Bensons arrived first—which was a help, for it gave Helen a chance to relax a little in the company of old and tried friends. It also gave her time to light the lamps and put a match to the fire which in the general excitement had been forgotten.

"Your room's lovely, Helen," Judy Benson remarked. "I'd no idea it was so large. And what extravagance—those lovely flowers."

"You don't know the half," Helen answered gaily, but thinking guiltily of the hole they had created in the budget. She switched her mind from that swiftly. "What do you suppose Jean'll be like after all these years as a career woman?"

"Haven't the foggiest—she was a quiet, friendly person in her college days. But after this diplomatic post—you never know."

"No," Helen said abstractedly and moved a chair further over the stain in the rug. "No—you don't—but I wish they'd come—I feel I need my drink."

"They're Very Ordinary—"

As if in answer the bell rang again and Dorothy Paul's buoyant voice sounded in the hall. "We're here—let there be no moaning at the bar!" There never could be any moaning with Dorothy around and already the guest of honor was laughing easily and spontaneously.

Helen remembered her at once, of course, since the years had done little but add a few grey hairs and bestow poise on what had been a rather shy, angular girl. In no time at all they were delving into "way back when," with the cocktails stirring up more and more reminiscence, and unloosing more and more laughter.

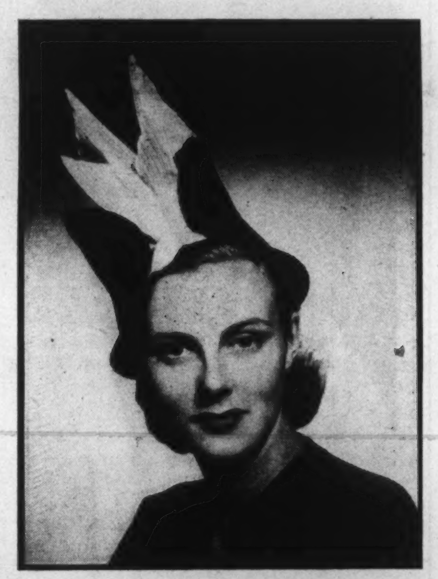
"Just one more—then I'm afraid we'll have to be off," Dick said finally, loath to break up the party.

"But before I go am I not going to see them?" Jean suddenly asked Helen.

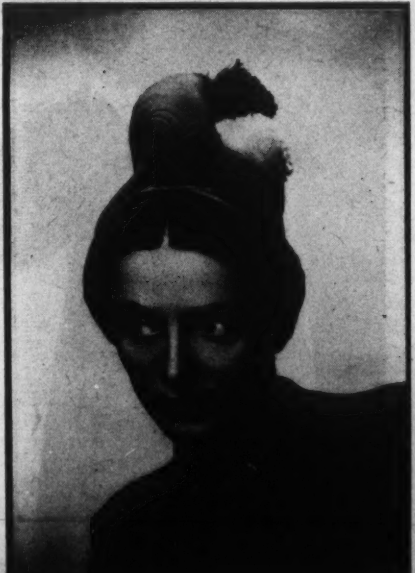
"Who—or what?" Helen answered quite unsuspecting.

"Why—the children. Dorothy tells me you have four of the loveliest. Why, I'd be so proud—I'd have had them all lined up on the front steps."

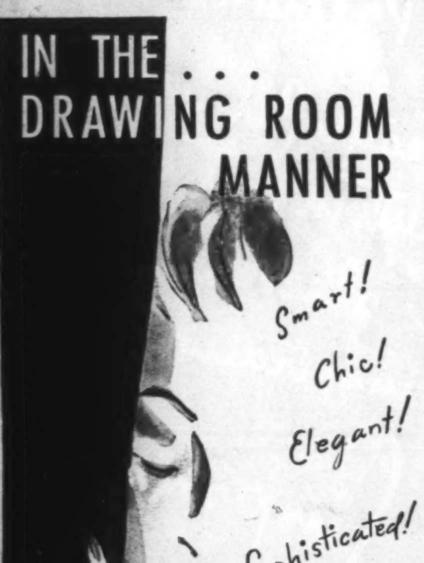
"Oh!" Literally Helen's breath was taken from her. Here was something she had not prepared against. "You know Dorothy," she murmured lamely, "she always exaggerates. They're very ordinary — not a bit



A bonnet with the new asymmetrical tilt. Crown of smooth pink feathers is circled with curved black felt parted to reveal soaring pink feather birds. By Florence Reichman.



The coiffure disappears under this jester hat in claret cloth with hand-stitched floral motif, twin pompon trim. It's by Madame Pauline.



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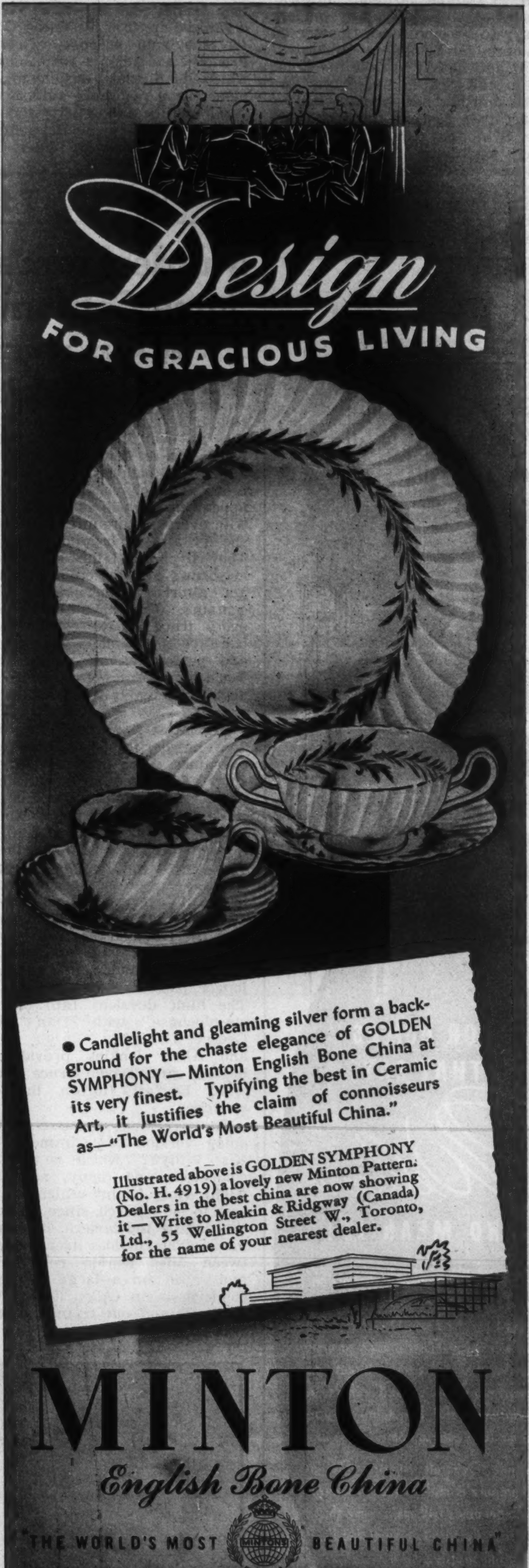

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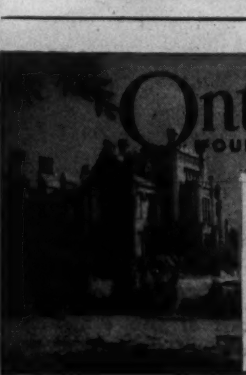

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clever—" Helen played for time and inwardly prayed for deliverance.

"Listen to the mother talking. Well, maybe the fond father'll oblige!" Jean persisted.

"Of course, I will."

That was a man all over. Helen tried frantically to remember if she'd changed Lola's dress. But before she could decide Lola and the two older ones appeared from the rear of the house and were formally introduced.

"Why, Helen, they're darlings!" Jack, the fourteen year old, shifted uneasily at that, while Lola dimpled prettily and Gail smirked diabolically at her mother's discomfiture. "But that's only three—where's the fourth?"

Helen sighed with relief at being able to say, "He's in bed and asleep by this time—I hope."

"Oh, do let me go up and take a peek at him. I adore them when they're asleep. There's nothing lovelier than a sleeping child."

Husbandly Help

"You can say that again!" Dorothy and Judy murmured fervently in undertones. Helen would have agreed with them too if she hadn't been trying to figure a way out of this latest dilemma.

In the end it was Dick who let her down again. "There isn't time, is there, Dick?" she asked on a sudden inspiration, in a tone pregnant with meaning to anyone but a husband.

"It won't take a minute. Come on, Jean, I'll take you up."

"No—I will!" There was an urgency not to be denied in her tone and hastily Dick fell back and allowed her to escort Jean up the stairs to a room which she now approached with the same apprehensive fears that she had felt when descending to the Chamber of Horrors in her footloose days. In this case, however, she knew fairly well what to expect. Her apprehension lay in its perhaps being even worse than that, for unfortunately while Bobby's room was being re-decorated they had had to move his bed into their room and there he now lay amid the shambles of their recent undressing and dressing. Neither of them was a tidy person at the best of times and in the stress of haste Helen knew only too well what confusion they had left the room in.

INTERLUDE

OUT of the current of eternal life
  We turn aside as in another room.
Leaving the glory of immortal skies
  For body's prisonment and mortal gloom.

We come as strangers in a world unknown
  Hoping to learn its deep and curious ways,
A heart's-breadth from our fellow wayfarers
  Who walk, as long as we, through all their days;

Feeling that beauty binds this strangers' world
  To broader meadows of the mind and soul;
Looking for truth wherever beauty is,
  Remembering, in dream, our distant goal.

If we forget, then death, our coming home,
  Our safe return from far, unfriendly lands,
May seem as dread as birth, our going out,
  Our hope entrusted to a stranger's hands.

But beauty will remind us every dawn
  Of glories we have known, that still remain
To greet us when we leave this narrow room
  To join the main-stream of our life again.

VERNA LOVEDAY HARDEN

"I just adore children," Jean was saying, but Helen found this anything but an ingratiating trait at the moment.

"He's in our room — we had to move him in — re-decorating, you know, so I hope you'll excuse—"

But they were at the door then and the sight that Helen beheld made all excuses seem a redundancy. There, as she had expected, in a circle on the floor were the clothes that Dick had stepped out of. Her own were strewn all over the bed. On Dick's dresser was a miscellany of ties and handkerchiefs that had been thrown up from a drawer—still open—in an effort to find his best gloves. There on her dressing-table was her silver toilet set—badly in need of cleaning—all heaped at one end while the articles for making up a face—now irrevocably lost—held a dejected centre stage and a trail of powder wound its way in among them and ended up in a pool on the floor. The cupboard door was yawning open, of course—she was to be spared nothing—and revealed its meagre array of clothes and shoes piled higgledy-piggledy on the floor. Helen closed her eyes in guilty agony. She hadn't yet the strength to look and see what Bobby might be contributing to this scene of carnage.

"Look!" She wasn't sure from Jean's tone what to expect. "Isn't that sweet?"

Domestic Shambles

Well, it could have been worse—but not much. The pup had been allowed to sneak upstairs despite all the orders to the contrary she had issued about him to the other children, and was now on Bobby's bed tearing his stuffed rabbit to bits with as much eagerness as if it were the real thing. Bobby was helping matters by hilariously trying to pull it away from him. "Sweet" was hardly the word Helen would have given the mad scene but she was at least grateful that it took Jean's attention so thoroughly that it never once strayed while she banished the pup, removed the remains of the rabbit and settled Bobby down once again into at least a semblance of sleep, after he had winningly bestowed a wet kiss on Jean.

"You don't know how lucky you are, Helen," she said on the way downstairs again, "but I don't know how you do everything!"

It was impossible to detect anything but reverence, amounting to awe, in the tone with which those words were uttered. But as they once again entered the too orderly, too immaculate living-room Helen couldn't help wondering if its analogy to the whited sepulchre mightn't be blatantly apparent even to a career diplomat like Jean.

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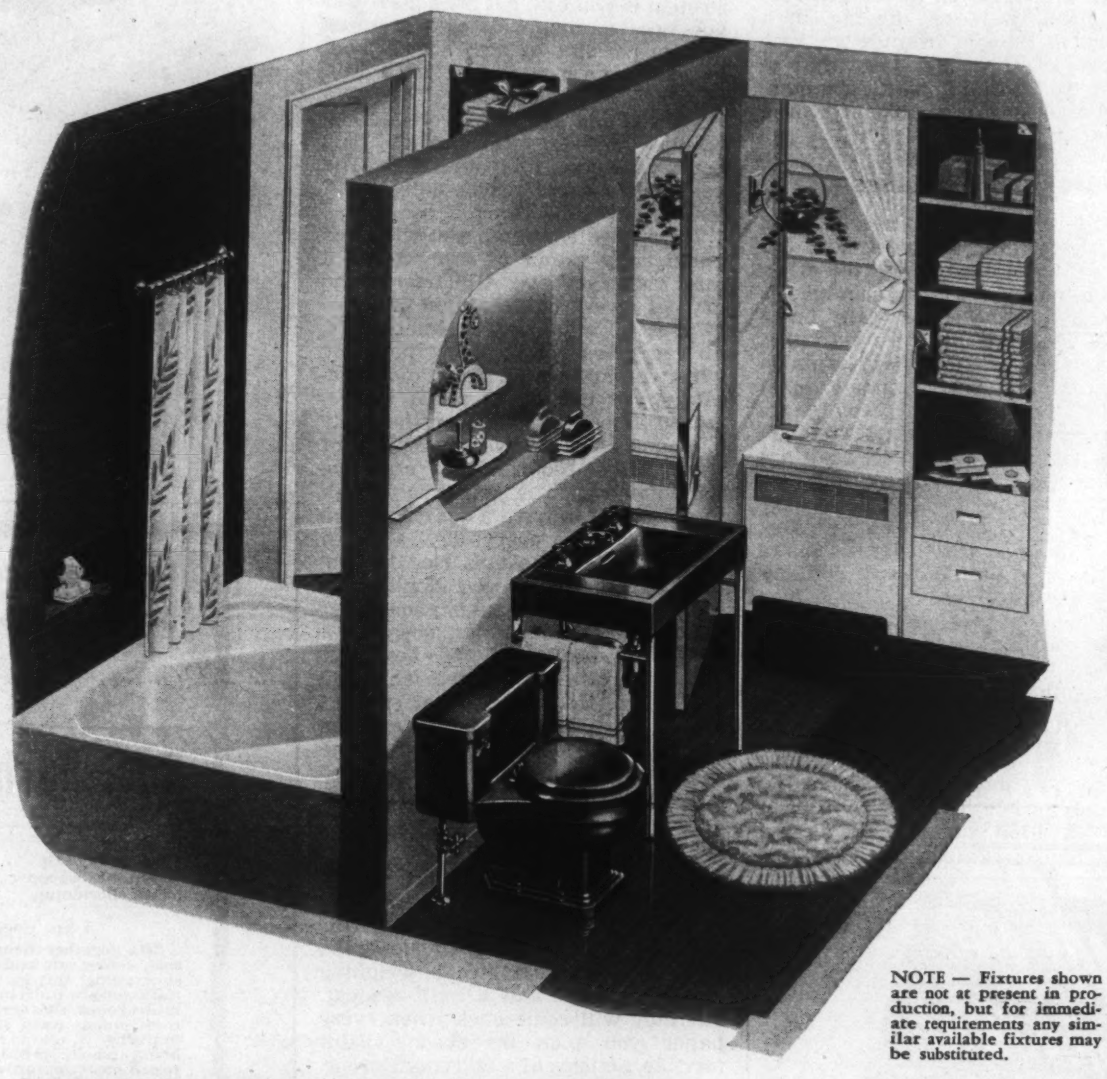

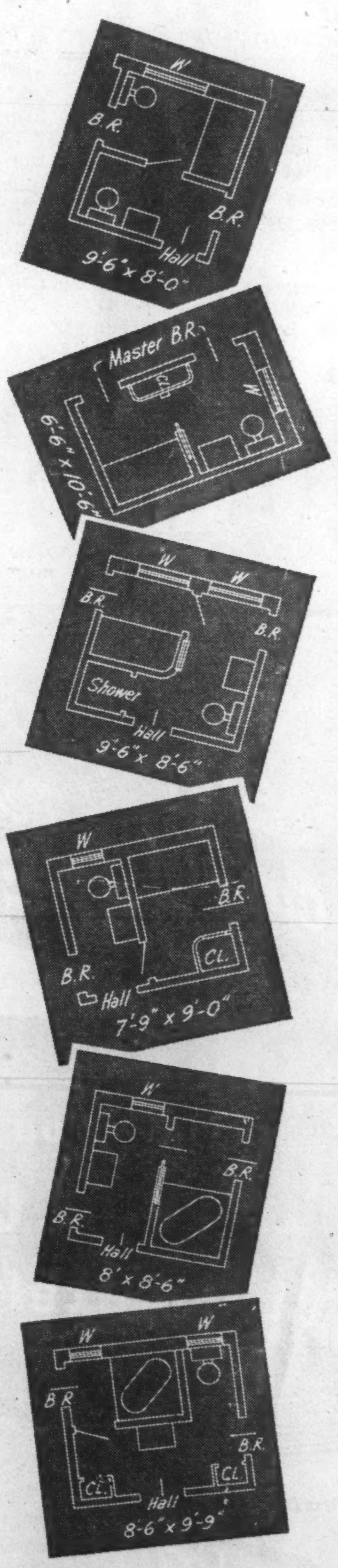

NOTE — Fixtures shown are not at present in production, but for immediate requirements any similar available fixtures may be substituted.

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No room is of greater interest to everyone in the home than the bathroom. The more convenient and attractive it is the more service and satisfaction will the members of the household enjoy from it.

It is for such reasons that the new Duo-Use bathroom is winning popularity in new homes and for modernization work too.

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CONCERNING FOOD

Know Nutrition Values and Meals Will Be Appetizing and Good

By JANET MARCH

IF YOU listen to gardeners talk—if you are one yourself try listening to yourself—and believe them, you will come to the conclusion that they are a hard working race to whom the fates never give an even break. No confession of all the dumb things they have done finds its way into their patter. The corn borer got in the corn out of pure chance malevolence, and the fact that the corn was planted in the same place as last year is not mentioned. Twitch grass in the asparagus bed is another unfair practice of that old bullying capitalist nature, but if the humble member of the gardeners' union had applied a hoe at the right moment all would have been well. Pigweed is blamed on the exceptional season, but that the good crop might also be put down to the dripping skies is firmly attributed to the gardener's cleverness in planting in careful rotation—Oh we are a wonderful breed, we gardeners!

Fishermen are supposed to be the master race of boasters, but I doubt if they beat a gardener, and as for mistakes a fisherman will honestly tell you how a big one got away, but no gardener mentions hoeing up the best snapdragon, or breaking off a tomato plant at the root while pruning it, or digging in a little extra dose of manure so near the roots of the sweet peas that in a few days all that is left is the manure and an empty stretch of woven strings.

Peanuts Or Six Courses

Well, the season is nearly over. Now, though the beds are still full of flowers, the cheeping of the crickets reminds you that summer is over and the weeding is really being done against next spring's activities, that is, if it is being done. The onion tops are lying around in autumnal abandon, the beets and carrots are bigger than one likes, and the summer cabbages are so large they are bursting open. It will be no time now before we are buying imported string beans by the pound and remembering fondly the weeks when we ate them twice a day and still couldn't keep up. I don't believe anyone who has grown even a modest row of radishes in the city back yard will stop now that the war is over. Your own vegetables straight from plant to pot are a different food entirely from the sort you buy.

If you want to brush up on your knowledge of nutrition and have the importance of vegetables confirmed read "Nutrition with Sense" by Eleanora Sense. It's not playfully full of jokes as the use of the author's name in the title may lead you to fear, but it is full of information, much of it not new but re-told clearly with the addition of the latest dope on vitamins, and so on.

Miss Sense doesn't stop at describing protein and carbohydrates as just that, she goes further and breaks them up into little things like arginine, tryptophane, monosaccharides, etc., which is a bit alarming. All the same there are a lot of plain five cent words in the book as well as the fifty cent ones, and at the end are some good recipes and a very fine set of tables which tell you just where you stand nutritionally when you have eaten a bag of peanuts at a baseball game or a six course dinner.

The protein chapter is an interesting one in view of meat rationing. Protein is what we get from meat and you need a maximum of a gram of protein per kilo of body weight and, in case you have forgotten, a kilo equals 2.2 pounds. There are two ways you can get your protein. "The animal sources offer meat, fish, poultry, cheese, milk and eggs. The vegetable sources include nuts, beans, lentils, peas and cereals."

If you are a woman you will need about sixty grams of protein and a man about seventy. A quarter pound of beef gives you 22½ right off. Two glasses of milk add on another 14, an egg gives you 6, and with whole wheat bread, cereal, fruit and vegetables you can easily reach the required amount. Remember that only ¼ pound of beef gave you a third of your daily requirement, and the Canadian ration is generous enough to allow you to have a quarter pound of beef nearly every day. Chicken and fish are almost as rich in protein for the days you don't have other meat, and cheese is good too.

For vegetable sources, soya, lima or kidney beans are the best, but there are other foods too which do the trick. Remember that peanut butter is a good thing to eat for lunch on a meatless day for one ounce of peanuts scores 8 grams of protein.

Escape Of Vitamins

Miss Sense points out that we can look after our protein requirements very well on less meat than the Canadian ration allows. Of course the days of individual steaks weighing about a pound and a half are out, but they will come back when every paper you pick up doesn't paint terrible pictures of a starving Europe.

One thing all the modern nutritionists plug, and that is cooking vegetables in a very little water fast and then not throwing away the water. I'm sure they are right, and that I have dumped many a vitamin down the drain, but I have a horrible fear that this emphasis is going to result in vegetables being served floating in water like the well-known English cabbage. If you read further you find that you are recommended to save the vegetable water, mix different sorts together and use in sauces and soup. I have read books where it was suggested that you drink this mixture as a sort of tomato juice cocktail. I'll get my vitamins some other way.

The ceiling's the limit, and this beige felt hat swoops skyward with a spiralled, rounded crown. Sally Victor trims it with black grosgrain.

★ A Thick Sauce from the English recipe—Gives zest to all meat and fish dishes.
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BY
CROSSE & BLACKWELL

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TEA
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Quick Thrifty Delicious

Beef Upside Down Pie

1⅓ cups flour
1 tsp. salt
1 tsp. celery salt
¼ tsp. white pepper
5 tbs. shortening
¾ cup milk, or half milk and half water
¼ cup sliced onion
1 can condensed tomato soup
½ lb. ground raw beef
3 tsp. Magic Baking Powder

Sift together flour, baking powder, ½ tsp. salt, celery salt and pepper; add 3 tablespoons shortening; mix in thoroughly with fork. Add milk and stir until blended. Melt remaining two tablespoons shortening in 9" frying pan, and cook onions until soft. Add tomato soup, remaining ½ teaspoon salt and ground meat; bring to boil. Spread baking powder mixture on top of meat mixture and bake at 475°F. for about 20 minutes. Turn out upside down on large plate. Serves 8.

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● This *active* fresh yeast goes right to work, gives you *full value* because it's *full strength.* And bread made with Fleischmann's *active* fresh Yeast tastes sweeter, is lighter, more tender.

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MADE IN CANADA

THE OTHER PAGE

Three People Have Performed Feat Of Reading Entire Encyclopedia

By WARNER OLIVER

IF THERE were any question as to the one book which, aside from the Bible, is the most widely known and widely quoted in the world, there is little doubt that most votes would go to the Encyclopedia Britannica. The Britannica, which is 177 years old, is today at an all-time peak in its history, selling more than ever before. And its influence is profound. The State Department in Washington, for instance, watches the text like a hawk.

Though it has been American owned and printed for the better part of half a century, the Britannica is still trying to live down the widely held misapprehension that it is English to the core, reflecting the beliefs of the Archbishop of Canterbury and the philosophy of Balliol.

The Britannica emigrated to America around the turn of the Century. It is not English and it never has been.

No new edition has ever been brought out by an English publishing house or edited by an Englishman. The publishers have either been Scots or Americans, and of the eleven editors of new editions, eight have been Scotsmen, one an Irishman, and the last two Americans.

Many of the contributors to the Encyclopedia—at one time the majority of them—have been English. But more than half of today's 3,700 odd contributors are American. The remainder are from 61 different countries.

Sold all over the world, the Britannica has been printed and bound since 1911 by the Lakeside Press in Chicago.

ABOUT the close of the 18th century a new Shah, Futteh Ali, ascended the throne of Persia.

Great Britain wanted the new Shah's friendship, and the British Ambassador on his long voyage out to Persia carried with him as a gift for the Shah a set of the Britannica.

Futteh Ali was delighted with the gift, read the entire work from beginning to end. To his list of titles the Shah caused to be added "Most Formidable Lord and Master of the Encyclopedia Britannica."

Each line of type in the Britannica runs to about three inches and there are 144 lines to the page.

The 24 volumes would give you 10,368,000 inches of words or 864,000 feet or about 160 miles.

The mere physical task of travelling that road is considerable. The job of seeing that all those words tell the truth is appalling.

Most editors consider it essential to read the publication they edit. Britannica keeps its editors too busy making and editing it to give them the opportunity to read it except in patches.

Only three persons, so far as is known, have read the present-day Britannica in its entirety.

One was a retired minister who had to travel for his health and carried the Encyclopedia along for bedtime reading, and another was a lad of 14 who is said to have just youthfully read it.

The third marathon reader is the novelist C. S. Forester, who is said to have read it twice.

The eccentric George III was on the throne of England, Louis XV ruled France, Frederick the war lord held sway in Prussia, Catherine in Russia and Maria Theresa in Austria.

It was against such a background that the Britannica was launched when three men—Colin MacFarquhar, a printer, Andrew Bell, an engraver, and William Smellie, met in Edinburgh, formed a "society of gentlemen" and planned the publication of the Encyclopedia Britannica to bring information to English speaking people—hence the name Britannica—of whom there were then some 14,000,000 in the world.

Of the founders, only Smellie, the editor, had any claim to scholarship. He had written a number of books, was a Fellow of the Royal Society and Officer of the Society of the Antiquaries of Scotland.

Bell alone of the partners made any real money from the venture. He died at the age of 83 a wealthy man. Smellie received the customary editorial pittance—£200 for his three years' work on the three volumes which comprised the first edition.

Smellie did all the work himself, reading books from which he drew his material and writing the Encyclopedia—some 2,000,000 words.

The first edition was completed in 1771, and sold 3,000.

TODAY no Britannica contributor writes with the primary object of increasing his worldly wealth. Its monetary pay is the same as that of some of the cheap magazines—two cents a word—whether the contributor is George Bernard Shaw who got $75 for his article on Socialism, or Albert Einstein, paid $85 odd for his article on space and time.

The pay in prestige, of course, is enormous.

Well-known contributors living and dead included Orville Wright, Gene Tunney, Leon Trotsky, Henry Ford, Field-Marshal Wavell, T. E. Lawrence, and hundreds of others.

Still carried in the Britannica are articles originally written for it which have become classics of the language: Lord Macaulay's famous essay on Samuel Johnson; Julian Huxley's article on the Courtship of Animals; G. K. Chesterton's articles on Charles Dickens.

Editors never cease to be amazed by the innumerable uses to which their book is put.

Sir Wilfred Grenfell, the Labrador missionary, tells of an incident in the Far North when he wanted to build a hospital.

The ground was too hard for digging and it was decided to blast it.

The question was how to thaw out the dynamite. One incautious gentleman tried to heat a stick of the dynamite on a stove and a few minutes later took his departure for a better world.

Someone thought of the Britannica. Would it tell how to thaw dynamite? It did. The hospital was built.

EATON'S
Tapestry colours her Autumn fashion
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Her hat shapes up in soft new ways
Her sleeves wing out, and shoulders curve
Her handbags are soft and crushy
Her skirtlines have a flair for novelty
She's Autumn—1945

FINANCE
INSURANCE

The Business Front

THE MARKET
GOLD AND DROSS

Safety for the Investor
SATURDAY NIGHT, TORONTO, CANADA, SEPTEMBER 15, 1945
P. M. Richards, Financial Editor

Attlee Is Faced With A Testing Decision

By GILBERT C. LAYTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

The ending of Lend-Lease and the consequent necessity for a speed-up in the export program in Britain puts the Labor Government in the position where it must for the welfare of the nation temporarily forget its first principles.

If there is to be the proper flow of labor to industry there must be quick demobilization and a consequent buyer's market. If there is to be the proper flow of materials the principle of nationalization must be overlooked.

There is good hope, Mr. Layton says, that the administration realizes what is involved and will meet the situation.

London.

NO ONE in Great Britain expected Lend-Lease to continue indefinitely. It is important that this should be realized because the surprise in Britain at the abrupt manner in which this agreement was terminated has in some quarters been interpreted as implying that the British thought that the generosity which the U.S. extended as a war measure would be continued into a peacetime context. The only surprise in Britain is that the U.S. should have terminated the agreement with such abruptness.

In one sense there is a feeling of relief. The war has been a nightmare, but Lend-Lease is now seen to have been the day-dream that it was. Britain is used by all her traditions to paying her way, and it is well that the new Government, as well as a people newly-awakened from war, should be confronted with the iron necessities of the economic position.

The first reaction has been to arouse a demand for an immediate accentuation of the export program. Exports were in any case very high on the postwar priority list, but now they definitely take a number one place without cavil and without rivals.

The second reaction has been a demand for the stimulation of the production at home of many of the products previously imported.

This is a natural enough reaction, because it ties up with the general thesis that Britain must live economically and without incurring any more debt overseas than is strictly necessary. But it has some rather less fortunate implications if it should be wrongly regarded.

A policy of expanding exports so as to secure large resources of foreign exchange whereby Britain may repay overseas debts and enhance the standard of living of her people is wholly a good policy. It is an expansionist process.

On the other hand, a policy which aims at achieving economy by stimulating domestic production runs the risk of over-stepping the mark, and stimulating production at home irrespective of whether or not it is cheaper to do so than import. That, by contrast, would be essentially a contractionist process, and would not be the natural stablemate to a lively export drive that it might at first appear to be.

Aid for Exporters

The Government has not been saying very much about Lend-Lease and presumably will not say much until Lords Halifax and Keynes report on their conversations in Washington. It is, however, already plain that certain active measures are being taken to render real assistance to exporting industry in its task of refilling the channels that take British goods to overseas markets.

Sir Stafford Cripps recently called a meeting of the staff of the Board of Trade, the Ministry of Produc-

(*Continued on Next Page*)

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

Labor Must Earn Shorter Hours

By P. M. RICHARDS

"I HOPE you won't stop at a 40-hour week," said J. J. Murphy, New England representative of the American Federation of Labor, at a Labor Day rally of workers at Sunnyside Park, Toronto. "In the United States we feel it is impossible to have full employment unless we have a 30-hour week."

Mr. Murphy's thought poses a nice problem. Will there be enough jobs to go around if we don't spread the work by reducing the number of working hours, especially in view of our much-increased powers of production? On the other hand, if we cut down on working hours but maintain the amount of wages per day (and we can be sure that Mr. Murphy and his friends do not envisage any reduction in take-home pay), may not the higher costs of production and the resulting higher prices discourage consumption and thereby reduce employment? It happens that this country is in an especially vulnerable position in this matter of production costs and prices, since it depends for prosperity largely on exports and if those exports aren't priced to meet competition we certainly shan't get the business.

However, for technological reasons if nothing else, the world-wide trend will almost certainly be towards a further shortening of working hours, and wise employers might as well accept the fact. In many lines of industry manufacturing processes have been so improved in efficiency as a result of the pressure of war's needs that considerably less labor is likely to be required for a given volume of production. Just as the eight-hour working day has succeeded the one-time twelve and later ten-hour day, so we may reasonably contemplate a not distant time when six hours or even less will be a normal day's work Quite soon, perhaps, we shall be devoting much less of our time and effort to the physical production of commodities and correspondingly more to the physical and moral improvement of our people. The spreading of work by reduction of working hours would also mean the spreading of purchasing power, which may be vitally necessary for the support of the economy as soon as the present accumulated demand for goods has been satisfied.

Perhaps Sooner Than We Think

This may be sooner than some of us think. Though the existing deficiencies of wanted goods and services are enormous, embracing not only many quickly consumable goods but practically all kinds of durable goods (automobiles, refrigerators, etc.) and capital goods such as manufacturing and railway equipment, our postwar productive powers may also prove enormous. The task of making up these shortages will provide plenty of jobs until it is completed (though not all those jobs will be at wartime rates of pay) and the savings so accumulated in wartime plus the current income from wages will, it is hoped, furnish the purchasing power necessary to take care of consumption in the home market.

But what of the overseas markets so important to us? Presumably would-be buyers in countries devastated by the war will not have the savings, or their governments will want to keep them at home. And, in any case, what happens when that accumulated demand has been satisfied? Will the continuing demand for replacements and improvements be on a scale large enough to afford the necessary volume of employment and support our social welfare undertakings?

Need Plenty of Active Enterprise

It seems clear enough that only a vigorous, forward-surging spirit of private enterprise can provide a satisfactory answer. And vigor in little, new enterprise perhaps even more than in big business. For success we must have an atmosphere of expansion and progress which favors the undertaking and growth of new enterprises, and this means that taxes must not be too high, governmental controls must not be too restrictive, wages and working conditions must not be too exacting, and there must be some evidence of stability in marketing conditions; in short, the prospect for profit must be such as to induce enterprise. If a satisfactory profit incentive exists, there should be no reason to doubt the outcome; opportunities for enterprise are numberless in view of all the new materials, new productive processes and new wants developed in recent years.

Unfortunately the business atmosphere is nothing like what it should be; on top of the dubious foreign market prospects and the inevitable troubles of reconversion there is fear of labor aggressiveness and taxes and consequently of ability to do business profitably. This, obviously, is not the atmosphere that makes for development and expansion.

If labor is to work fewer hours for the same overall wage, and if we are to avoid the creation thereby of further pressure toward an inflationary rise of prices, labor must become more productive and industry more efficient, so that more goods can be produced without increase in the cost per unit. This is particularly necessary in view of Canada's difficult postwar situation in respect of foreign markets, in which Britain's inability to import from us on her pre-war scale requires us to find new markets or greatly reduce our national standards of living.

The point is that we have been, and are, setting up new national standards for ourselves without establishing a basis for the support of those standards. This we now have to do, and it is a job for all of us, most certainly including labor. If labor would earn its right to shorter hours, it must do its part toward making industry more productive and efficient.

Many Services Restored In Liberated Burma

British Civil Affairs Service Authorities in Burma are doing a great job in helping the country to find its feet after years of Japanese oppression. Under the Japs, education was at a standstill, banditry was rife and thinking Burmese were bewildered by a hotch-potch of propaganda. But already they're getting a new slant on world affairs. Jeeps have been equipped with public address systems and world news items are broadcast in Burmese wherever large crowds congregate, like this market place in Mandalay (above). Schools too have reopened, but the problem of educating long-neglected children is a tremendous one. Right now, schools like this, lacking buildings, are held out-of-doors.

Food production and distribution have been quickly revived in each liberated area, but finding homes for families (like the mother and children who are being interviewed below) is a more difficult matter. Over 1,200 refugee families are housed at present in this one camp at Maymyo.

(*Continued from Page* 30)

tion, and the Department of Overseas Trade, and impressed upon them the fact that their role in an export-building picture was every bit as vital as the role which they have filled during the past six years under the compulsions of war. The Department of Overseas Trade, in particular, is known to be planning a substantial program whereby positive help, guidance and advice will be given to the British exporter. It is, however, here that the main trouble is.

The world is crying out for supplies and whoever can produce the goods will have no trouble in getting rid of them. The real problem is in getting the production, and on this point there is not yet any evidence that the Government is behaving with the sense of urgency that the situation demands.

Buyer's Labor Market

There is a great need for labor, but the authorities are obviously very frightened of creating a buyer's market in labor. Yet that is precisely what must be done if British industry is to make the necessary progress in the available time.

It does not matter that there will be transitional unemployment up to possibly a million or even more while suddenly-released labor is awaiting absorption. That is a matter which will rectify itself. What would never rectify itself is the position wherein industry was being underfed from a slow demobilization scheme which covered its deficiencies under a mask of planning.

Coupled with the problem of labor, which now takes on an aspect of terrifyingly new importance, is the problem of industrial re-equipment and supply. Here again there is a vital urgency for very prompt action. No impediment must be allowed to hinder the flow of raw materials into the factories that will convert them into saleable goods for the overseas markets. No obstacle, financial or physical, must be allowed to impede the re-equipment of an industry which has been so largely exhausted in the service of the war.

Transcendent Crisis

These questions come perhaps somewhat awkwardly to a Government newly elected on an industrial policy which has nationalization as its keynote. Whatever embarrassment to a purely socialist dogma will be involved in a program for the maximum efficiency in the shortest possible time, it must be cheerfully suffered by the Labor Party. For just as the war transcended sectional differences and Party divergencies, so the present economic crisis which is upon Britain transcends them.

The Government that failed Britain in this hour would stand on trial on a capital charge within a year from this date and could not hope to survive its shortcomings. There is good hope that the present administration fully realizes what is involved, and that it will spare no effort to produce out of the difficulties with which the war has so freely endowed Britain, an opportunity for an economic re-emergence which will be as enduring in its results as it is forceful in its execution.

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NEWS OF THE MINES

International Nickel Production Cut to Half of Wartime Peak

By JOHN M. GRANT

DUE to the sudden cut-backs in military requirements, there has been a substantial curtailment at International Nickel's Canadian plants at Copper Cliff and Port Colborne, states R. C. Stanley, chairman and president of the company. Stocks of refined nickel at Port Colborne are at an all time high. The cut-backs have also been responsible for a sharp drop in the demand for nickel, which is probably temporary, and he adds caused by the unsettled conditions now existing in reconversions. Consumers of nickel are now free to purchase their requirements. Because of its importance to the war effort, nickel was one of the first metals to be placed on the priority lists and is now among the last to be taken off. Mr. Stanley is hopeful that civilian demand will soon take up some of the slack and believes this can be accomplished in shorter time if restrictions to international trade can be eliminated. Mr. Stanley looks with confidence upon the Canadian nickel industry's long-range possibilities.

•

International Nickel was Canada's largest single war industry and during the war period had an output of nearly a billion dollars worth of metals. In 1944 production of nickel was 250,000,000 pounds and the peak was 265,000,000 pounds in 1943 and

(*Continued on Page* 35)

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GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

A.B., Edmonton, Alta. — AUDLEY GOLD MINES has been carrying out diamond drilling exploration in the Belleterre area of Quebec, following an electrical and geological survey of the property. Hole No. 9 encountered a well mineralized quartz vein which carried gold values of $5.77 across two feet in a structure favorable to ore bodies in the camp. The company's engineer reports that although the vein was narrow and values only fair, it could be very important as other veins in the Belleterre camp similar in appearance to this one are known to extend over great lengths and vary in width from six inches to many feet. Values obtained from such veins also vary greatly. Hole No. 10 was spotted 120 feet west of No. 9 and cut what is considered the extension of the vein structure where expected. No. 11 hole was put down 100 feet west of No. 10. Any opinion as to the possibilities of the property will await results of further drilling.

L.W.M., Montreal, Que. — Holders of over $57,000,000 of PROVINCE OF ALBERTA bonds have signified their assent to the debt reorganization offer of July 16, according to Norman S. Taber and Co., financial advisers to the province. This represents approximately 68 per cent of the amount required to make the plan operative. The record of deposits thus far includes only holdings in Canada and the United States and none from England.

W.R.D., Vancouver, B.C.—Undoubtedly CONTINENTAL COPPER MINES benefits from the exploration campaign being carried out by MACDONALD MINES. Five of the Continental claims formerly known as the East Bay group were sold earlier in the year to MacDonald for 73,000 shares and $13,000 cash. As far as I am aware Continental is not active at present but MacDonald Mines in diamond drilling has opened up very interesting possibilities. The porphyry contact with which the copper-gold mineralization is associated is reported to have been traced across the MacDonald boundary into the Continental claims where it apparently swings south.

H.T.H., Peterborough, Ont. — Premier Duplessis of Quebec announced last week that an arbitration board will be set up to establish the amount of indemnity to be paid

Corrugated Paper Box Co., Ltd.

WITH the war over on all fronts and the prospect of the movement of labor from essential to peacetime operations and speedy demobilization of the armed forces, the outlook for companies which have been hampered by shortages of labor and material has been improved. The paper box industry is one that has suffered from such conditions and given sufficient labor and materials operations can be stepped up to meet the demand for containers. There is a scarcity of consumer goods in the countries that have been at war and to move merchandise to the markets will require containers on a large scale. The Corrugated Paper Box Company manufactures corrugated and fibre shipping containers. The company has refunded the old 7% preferred issue with Bonds and a new 5% issue and is retiring the outstanding dividend funding rights which in the past were an obstacle to dividend payments on the common stock. Subject to maintenance of working capital, as defined in the provisions securing the new preferred issue, the way is paved for the payment of dividends on the common when working capital is adequate and when directors are of the opinion that earnings warrant distributions to the common shareholders.

The 7% preferred shares and the outstanding dividend funding rights are retired as of September 1, 1945, so that the profit and loss account for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1945, does not reflect the savings to be effected by the refunding, and the balance sheet at the same date does not give effect to the capital changes.

Net profit for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1944, amounted to $105,941 and included $25,873 refundable portion of the excess profits tax, and that for 1943 to $102,413, inclusive of $17,209 refundable tax. The 1944 net was equal to $1.34 a share on the common, of which 55c represented refundable tax, compared with $1.23 a share, of which 37c a share was refundable tax, for 1943. Net for 1939 of $59,509 was equal to 29c a share. Surplus of $360,635 at December 31, 1944, was an increase from $222,916 at December 31, 1939.

Net working capital of $594,032 at the end of 1944 compares with $614,819 at the end of 1943, and with $349,310 at the end of 1939. In the years 1941-1944, inclusive, arrears amounting to $15.75 per share, as well as regular dividends of $7 per share, were paid on the 7% cumulative preference stock so that net working capital did not increase to the full extent possible under the profitable operations. A pro-forma balance sheet as of December 31, 1944, giving effect to the retirement of the then outstanding 7% preference shares and the outstanding dividend funding rights and the sale of $300,000 of bonds and $450,000 of new preference stock, shows net working capital of $559,544. It is a condition of the provisions securing the new preference stock that no dividends are to be paid on the common that would reduce net working capital below 125% of the aggregate par value of the issue outstanding. On the basis of the initial amount of preferred issued of $450,000, this would require the company to maintain net working capital of $562,500.

Funded debt now consists of $300,000 of 3¼% first mortgage bonds, maturing 1946-1952, and capital comprises 4,500 shares of 5% cumulative preference stock of $100 par and 47,000 common shares of no par value. At December 31, 1944, the company had no funded debt and had outstanding in the hands of the public 6,107 shares of 7% cumulative preference stock of $100 par value, 3,390 dividend funding rights redeemable at $33.25 each, and 47,000 common shares of no par.

No dividends have been paid to date on the common stock. In 1936 dividend funding rights redeemable at $33.25 each were issued in settlement of arrears on the 7% preferred stock. Later the company again became in arrears of preferred dividend which were paid off in cash 1941-1944, inclusive.

The Corrugated Paper Box Company, Limited, was incorporated with a Dominion Charter in 1928. The company's plant at Leaside is one of the most modern of its kind in the Dominion.

The common shares were listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange in April 1944. The high and low for that year was 4 with the price earnings ratio 3.0. The 1945 high to date is 7⅞ and the low 3½, with the price earnings ratio at the high 5.8 and at the low 2.6.

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS

	1944	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939
Net Profit	$105,941-a	$102,413-a	$124,252-a	$103,410	$ 56,282	$ 59,509
Net Per Share	$1.34-b	$1.23-b	$1.69-b	$1.25	$0.23	$0.29
Surplus	360,635	399,284	386,631	316,039	268,732	2229,16
Current Assets	834,534	839,633	733,908	656,907	530,674	455,152
Current Liabilities	240,502	224,814	167,455	185,068	118,218	105,842
Net Working Capital	594,032	614,819	566,453	471,839	412,456	349,310

a—Includes $25,873 refundable tax 1944, $17,209 1943 and $18,798 1942.
b—Includes 55c. a share refundable tax 1944, 37c. a share 1943 and 40c. a share 1942.

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LEADS ALL CANADA

E. W. McDonald, B.A., C.L.U.

The Head Office of the Mutual Life of Canada has announced that Mr. E. W. McDonald, B.A., C.L.U., of Saskatoon, led the Company's entire sales force in the club year recently closed, and is the President of the Quarter Million Club. He was Vice-President of the Club in the previous year.

Mr. McDonald has had a particularly successful career since joining The Mutual Life in 1938. He has been a consistent member of the Company's production clubs and is a Master Builder, a distinction given to representatives giving service to policyholders whose aggregate insurance totals at least one million dollars.

His articles and addresses on insurance matters have made him well-known in life insurance circles in Canada.

McCOLL-FRONTENAC OIL
COMPANY LIMITED

Preferred Stock Dividend No. 71

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend of $1.50 per share being at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum has been declared on the 6% Cumulative Preferred Stock of McColl-Frontenac Oil Company Limited for the quarter ending September 29th, 1945 payable October 15th, 1945 to shareholders of record at the close of business, September 29th, 1945.

By Order of the Board.

FRED HUNT,
Secretary.

BRITISH COLUMBIA POWER CORPORATION, LIMITED
DIVIDEND No. 69

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of Forty cents (40c) per Share on Class "A" Shares has been declared for the three months ending September 30th, 1945 payable by cheque dated October 15th, 1945, to shareholders as of record at the close of business on September 29th, 1945. Such cheques will be mailed on October 15th, 1945, by the Montreal Trust Company from Vancouver.

By Order of the Board,
J. A. BRICE,
Secretary.
Vancouver, B.C.
September 7th 1945.

shareholders of the expropriated MONTREAL LIGHT, HEAT & POWER CONSOLIDATED and two associated companies, MONTREAL ISLAND POWER and BEAUHARNOIS LIGHT, HEAT & POWER.

A.H.C., Sudbury, Ont.—Wide interests are held by BEAR EXPLORATION & RADIUM LIMITED in the Yellowknife field, of which the principal asset at present is the large block of Giant Yellowknife Gold Mines shares. Many well located properties are held by different companies in which B.E.A.R. holds either control or a large share interest. The company recently completed a detailed geological survey of its various properties and as quickly as men and drills are available will carry out an extensive exploration program. At the annual meeting in June it was disclosed that financing arrangements were underway for several of the company's groups. The proposed amalgamation of B.E.A.R. and Yellowknife Gold Mines, a subsidiary, has been abandoned. An active hunt for new properties in the North West Territories is being maintained.

D.B., Grande Prairie, Alta. — BATHURST POWER & PAPER'S earnings for the six months ended June 30, 1945, "subject to audit and year-end adjustments but before depreciation, depletion and excess profits taxes," amounted to $537,572—as compared with $579,150 for the corresponding period of 1944. After providing for these charges referred to, net profits for the half year amounted to $176,002, compared with $165,211 in the 1944 period.

E.A.L., Toronto, Ont. — HOSCO GOLD MINES has purchased the McWatters mining plant and mill and is reported to have let a contract for sinking a shaft to a depth of 600 feet, hence, operations should not be delayed by deliveries of equipment. Low, but consistent values over big widths, suggestive of a large tonnage operation, have been indicated by diamond drilling here. High-grade sections, although somewhat erratic in occurrence, are likely to sweeten the average grade. Recently diamond drilling has largely been designed to determine the possibilities of higher grade ore shoots indicated in the main zone.

B.P.R., Dartmouth, N.S.—POWER CORP. OF CANADA'S net earnings of $1,275,673 for the year ended June 30, 1945 (up $23,811 from the previous year) amounted to more than two and a half times the debenture interest, and after payment of interest charges, distribution of $6 per share on the first preferred stock and $3 per share on the participating preferred ($50 par) equalled 48 cents per share on the common. A dividend of 20 cents was paid on the common stock and a contribution of $10,000 was made to the pension fund, leaving $118,060, which was added to surplus.

R.J.W., Fredericton, N.B. — Officials of KENDA PERSHING MINES were reported in July as considering diamond drill results up to that time as very promising. The westerly continuation of the Croinor diorite ore zone was indicated on the Kenda property for a distance of 900 feet. Drill holes, at 100-foot intervals, had explored a length of 500 feet and in each hole a mud seam similar to the Croinor formation had been cut. Vein widths and values were said to be increasingly better as drilling progressed westwards. Drill hole No. 6 at a depth of 172.7 feet cut 7.1 feet of well mineralized diorite assaying $6.93 per ton. The best previous intersection was in hole No. 5, 100 feet to the east, which showed a one-foot section assaying $4.62.

J.N.T., Winnipeg, Man.—Net profits from operations, plus revenue from investments and rentals, shown by ONTARIO STEEL PRODUCTS CO. LTD., for the year ended June 30, 1945, amounted to $88,884. After payment of $25,221 in dividends on the 7 per cent preferred stock, net was equal to $1.31 on the common stock. This does not include estimated refundable portion of excess profits tax, which amounted to $46,500 for the latest year, which would increase net on the common to $2.27 per share, compared with $2.61 per share for the previous year, when actual net profits were equal to $1.31 on the common, with refundable portion of excess profits tax accounting for the balance.

A.S.T., Moose Jaw, Sask.— After having been in liquidation for five years assets of STADACONA ROUYN MINES were this year turned over to a new company Stadacona Mines (1944) Limited, and I would be inclined to retain the shares. Production is continuing and development work has been well maintained. The company in the past demonstrated its ability to make a fair profit and I understand as soon as conditions permit an extensive exploration program will commence and it is reasonable to anticipate a continued prosperous operation. In the first four months of 1945 an operating profit of $67,784 was reported after allowances for estimated taxes. Ore reserves as of May 1 were 474,588 tons of 0.164 oz. gold.

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

Rails Tell the Tale

BY HARUSPEX

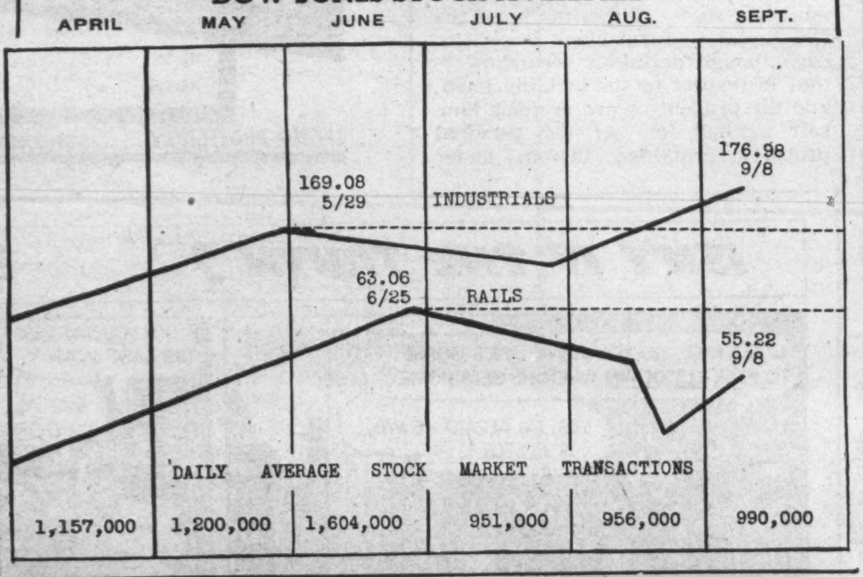
THE ONE TO TWO-YEAR TREND: New York stocks, from which Canadian equities take their price cue, following their sustained advance from the April 1942 lows, have, according to our indices, been in a broad zone of distribution over the past two years preparatory to eventual cyclical decline.

THE SHORT TERM OR SEVERAL-MONTH TREND of the market is to be classed as downward from the May/June peak points of 169.08 on the Dow-Jones industrial average, 63.06 on the rail average. For detailed discussion of technical position, see remarks below.

Industrial stocks, as reflected by the Dow-Jones average, are in new high ground, or above their late May peak. Rail stocks, despite a number of days of expanding volume, had, through Thursday's close, failed to better their rally peak of mid-August. If this upside penetration is achieved, it would suggest, in due course, that the railroad average is going on forward for a test of its late June peak. Such a penetration would be indicated by a close in the rails at 58.81 or better, that is, a close of more than fractional extent above the 57.80 level. Under the circumstances, namely, a testing by the rails of their June peaks, the industrials could move substantially, possibly to within striking distance of their 1937 peaks.

Failure of the rails, at this juncture, to better their mid-August rally point, however, would raise serious question as to whether the 1942-45 bull swing were not topping out. If, following such failure, for illustration, both averages then receded to below their extreme July-August support points industrials 160.91, rails 56.48 with volume increasing, substantial further travel in the downward direction would be indicated. At the least, such failure on the part of the rails would imply a hesitation period, or decline, of one or two weeks' duration in which one or another average, but not both, could move under its extreme July-August support point before strength were resumed.

DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES



NOTICE OF DIVIDEND

Famous Players

Canadian Corporation

Limited

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of Thirty-seven and One-half Cents (37½c) per share has been declared on all issued common shares of the Company without nominal or par value, payable on Saturday, the 29th day of September, 1945, to shareholders of record Saturday, the 15th day of September, 1945.

By order of the Board.

R. W. BOLSTAD,
Treasurer.

TORONTO, September 7th, 1945.

Certificate of Registry

Notice is hereby given that the Hardware Mutual Casualty Company has been granted Certificate of Registry Number C 1018 by the Dominion Insurance Department, authorizing it to transact in Canada, the business of Automobile Insurance, excluding insurance against loss or damage to an automobile by fire, Plate Glass Insurance, Public Liability Insurance and Theft Insurance.

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ABOUT INSURANCE

Financial Liabilities of Family Men and How to Cover Them

By GEORGE GILBERT

Home owners with family responsibilities are usually well aware of and are prepared to meet their current obligations. In a general way they also realize that they are faced with other financial liabilities which if they had to meet them unprepared would be disastrous.

What these liabilities are, and what measures may be taken in advance so as to be prepared to meet them, are discussed in this article. Liabilities to which a man and his family are exposed divide themselves into two classes — those which affect earning power and those which affect property.

TAKE the case of the average middle-class young Canadian family —husband, wife and two or three small children. They usually own their own home, with or without a mortgage, and they have an automobile. The husband goes to business and the wife manages the home. In their spare time they engage in various social activities. As the income-earner the husband is the keystone of the family's financial structure. While aware that he has certain current obligations to meet, he is not unduly concerned about them because he is earning a fair income and they are largely within his control.

But he also knows that he faces certain contingent financial liabilities which are not within his control and which loom so large in proportion to his means that to meet them unprepared would be ruinous. What are these liabilities and what are the preparatory measures he can take to meet them? He realizes in a general way that insurance is available to cover different types of liability, and he sizes up the risks to which he and his family are exposed in the order of their gravity. Such risks divide themselves into two classes—those which affect his earning power and those which affect his property. Those risks which affect earning power take precedence over those which affect property, because insurable property usually represents but a small fraction of a man's past earnings and can be replaced, so that protection of property is not as important as protection of earning power.

When Earnings Stop

Undoubtedly the most serious threat to earning power is death, which ends it irrevocably. Therefore the family man's first concern is to secure the protection of insurance on his own life. While insurance may also be obtained on the life of his wife, since her death would be a financial as well as a severe family loss, it is more vital to his family's future that he himself should hold a substantial amount on his own life than that the life of his wife should be insured.

Besides the risk of physical death, the family man also faces the risk of economic death, that is, disability either for an extended period or permanently, during which life continues but work is impossible. Such a condition can arise as a result of accident or disease. Life insurance policies containing a total and permanent disability income clause may still be obtained from some companies, while policies with a clause waiving payment of future premiums in case of total and permanent disability are sold by most companies.

Under the most comprehensive form of total disability income clause now obtainable in Canada from one company, the contract provides a guaranteed monthly income of $10 per thousand of insurance up to age 60 and $5 per thousand thereafter, while the policy remains in force for its full face amount and there are no further premium payments to be made. To qualify for these benefits total disability must occur before age 55. Liability for disability benefits ceases upon maturity of the policy as an endowment or upon prior death of the insured, when the face amount of the policy becomes payable. Under the waiver of premium clause, in case of total and permanent disability before age 55 the policy is maintained in force for its full amount and there are no more premiums to be paid.

Waiting Period

It is true that these disability benefits under life insurance policies do not begin until a waiting period of several months has elapsed—under the old policies it was three months and under the ones now being issued it is four months in the case of the one company alluded to above and six months in the case of other companies selling policies with such provisions. None the less the disability benefits provided under life policies are of much more value than is generally realized, and those who have policies containing such provisions should hold them, as they furnish very valuable added protection through the years of maximum earning power.

Another hazard facing the family income earner is that of short term disability arising from accidents or temporary illnesses. Under a modern accident and sickness policy, protection may be obtained against loss of income through accident or sickness, and the benefits are payable with little or no waiting period. It fills the gap left by the disability provisions under life policies. It not only provides a weekly or monthly income for the insured but also indemnity for hospitalization and medical costs, while a substantial amount is payable to the family in the event of death resulting from accident.

Having taken care of the hazards which directly affect his earning power, the family man must give consideration also to the financial liabilities which the complexities of modern life have forced upon him. These are in the nature of potential liabilities which may become actual liabilities at any time and when they do they may strain his financial resources to the breaking point.

Car Owner's Liability

For instance, there is the automobile which nowadays heads the list as a man-killer in peacetime. The financial liabilities of an auto owner are so far-reaching that it is difficult to understand how anyone of ordinary means would risk being responsible for its use without first providing himself with a reasonable amount of insurance protection, especially against his liability for loss or damage to persons or property of others caused by his automobile.

Under a standard automobile policy, the car owner may secure insurance protection up to the limits and amounts stated in the contract against third party liability, that is, his legal liability for bodily injury or death of third parties, and also against his legal liability for damage to property of others caused by his automobile. Under the same policy he may also secure protection against loss of or damage to his automobile caused by collision, fire and transportation, and theft.

As a home owner the family man knows what a disaster the destruction by fire of the building or contents would be, and the necessity of obtaining insurance protection against such a loss becomes obvious. Without such insurance on the building, he could not afford to run the risk of owning his own home, and, of course, he could not arrange for a mortgage on it. Within the home the fire threat to furnishings is serious, even though definitely secondary to that in respect to the building itself, and the prudent owner protects himself against loss of his personal property contained therein under

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Robert Lynch Stalling, Mgr. for Canada
TORONTO

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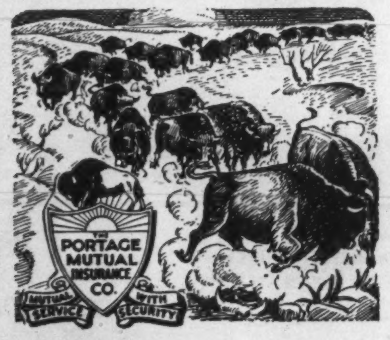
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PORTAGE MUTUAL

FIRE and WINDSTORM

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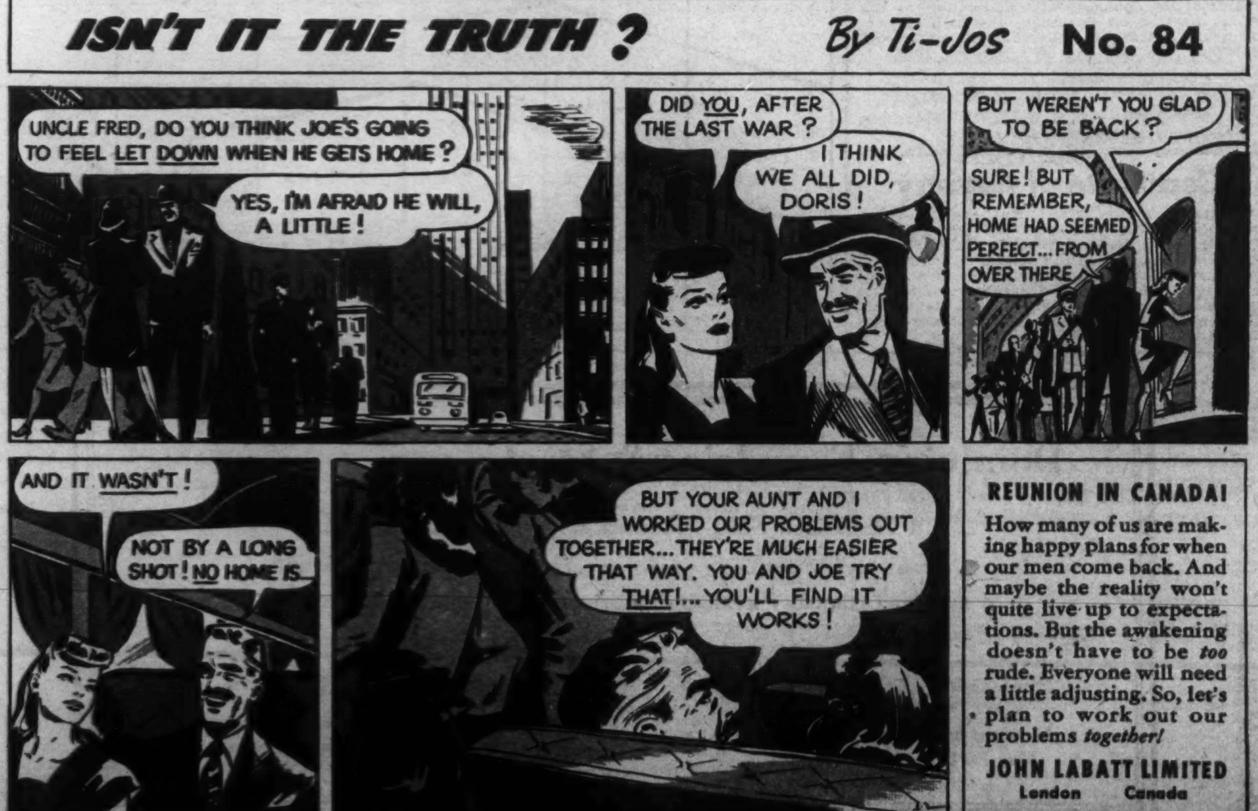
ISN'T IT THE TRUTH ? By Ti-Jos No. 84
UNCLE FRED, DO YOU THINK JOE'S GOING TO FEEL LET DOWN WHEN HE GETS HOME?
YES, I'M AFRAID HE WILL, A LITTLE!
DID YOU, AFTER THE LAST WAR?
I THINK WE ALL DID, DORIS!
BUT WEREN'T YOU GLAD TO BE BACK?
SURE! BUT REMEMBER, HOME HAD SEEMED PERFECT... FROM OVER THERE.
AND IT WASN'T!
NOT BY A LONG SHOT! NO HOME IS.
BUT YOUR AUNT AND I WORKED OUR PROBLEMS OUT TOGETHER... THEY'RE MUCH EASIER THAT WAY. YOU AND JOE TRY THAT!... YOU'LL FIND IT WORKS!

REUNION IN CANADA!

How many of us are making happy plans for when our men come back. And maybe the reality won't quite live up to expectations. But the awakening doesn't have to be *too* rude. Everyone will need a little adjusting. So, let's plan to work out our problems *together!*

JOHN LABATT LIMITED
London Canada

either a fire policy or a personal property floater policy.

There are other forms of insurance protection which the individual home owner may need, such as afforded under a residence liability policy or a residence burglary policy. With the several types of insurance coverage briefly outlined in this article, the home owner may protect himself aginst loss of earning power, against loss of property, and against loss through his legal liabilities to others; and thus be well prepared to meet the unexpected.

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Inquiries

Editor, About Insurance:

I should like to obtain a report on the financial position of the State Farm Mutual Automobile Insurance Co., Toronto, Ont. I believe it is a subsidiary of an American firm of the same name. What is the extent of the business transacted by the company in Canada and what are its assets and liabilities in this country?

—S.G.W., Hamilton, Ont.

State Farm Mutual Automobile Insurance Company, with head office at Bloomington, Illinois, and Canadian head office at Toronto, was incorporated in 1922 and has been doing business in Canada under Dominion registry since 1938. It is regularly licensed in this country and has a deposit with the Government at Ottawa for the exclusive protection of Canadian policyholders. At the end of 1944 its total assets in Canada were $208,671, while its total liabilities in this country amounted to $45,817, showing an excess of assets in Canada over liabilities in Canada of $162,854. Its total income in Canada in 1944 was $106,353, made up of: net premiums written, $104,453; interest and dividends earned, $3,900. Its total expenditure in Canada last year amounted to $92,092, made up of: net losses incurred, $40,094; taxes, $3,702; commission and brokerage, $30,376; general expenses, $17,920. There was an underwriting gain for the year of $7,520. All claims are readily collectable, and the company is safe to do business with.

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News of the Mines

(*Continued from Page 31*)

1942. The curtailment now put into effect will reduce output by 40% and cut production to about half of the company's wartime record. A cutback of 10% had to be put into effect last year owing to the shortage of manpower. Expectations are that not more than 1,000 men will be let out at present. International Nickel is the Dominion's largest copper producer and the reduction in output of a 50% cut from the wartime peak will affect the other metals. The reduction in the copper production should thus prove helpful to the market outlook for this metal which is not promising.

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The annual report of Paymaster Consolidated Mines for the year ending June 30, 1945, states that during the last six months' period several wide lenses of above average grade were opened up on the lower levels and that in the present fiscal year, if labor conditions permit, further work will be done which should have a pronounced effect on the ore reserves. Ore reserves at the end of the fiscal year stood at 575,419 tons, grading .22 oz. per ton. Net profit per share was 1.72 cents. The company's working capital advanced over $60,000 to $1,584,053.

•

Another rich surface showing is reported uncovered on the Marcus Gold Mines property, adjoining Cochenour Willans, in the Red Lake area, by W. P. Mackle, consulting engineer. A trench blasted in new workings in a quartz carbonate zone in the northwest section of the property opened up heavily mineralized samples, bearing coarse free gold, which Mr. Mackle terms the richest yet uncovered. Considerable exploratory and surface work in this section of the property recently located an extensive quartz carbonate zone, described by Mr. Mackle, manager of the Cochenour Willans, as being "typical Cochenour Willans carbonates." Drilling and blasting continues in the southeast part of the property where samples have returned up to $14 per ton.

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Indyke Gold Mines has been formed with capitalization of 3,000,000 shares to develop a group of 20 claims, comprising approximately 1,000 contiguous acres in the Indian Lake area, Yellowknife district. The gold-bearing quartz-porphyry dyke, first discovered on the property of Indian Lake Gold Mines, has been extended south to the Indyke property where it holds its width from 100 to 150 feet and possesses the same general characteristics. All samples taken from the dyke have panned gold. Indian Lake Gold reported 59 samples taken from points where rock was exposed in the dyke, with values resulting running up to 1.56 ozs. gold. The same interests which financed Indian Lake Gold have completed an underwriting and option agreement which provides funds for execution of an extensive exploration program.

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With completion of 3,055 feet of diamond drilling in July total footage to date at Giant Yellowknife Gold Mines exceeds 59,000 feet, or over 11 miles. Diamond drilling is continuing with two machines. The No. 1 shaft from which development of the east and south zones will be carried out, is now being collared at a depth of 36 feet. Initial objective is 550 feet with three levels to be opened. Consideration is now being given to a separate program of development for the North Dadson zone. Some 500,000 tons are indicated here grading better than half an ounce.

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Production at Upper Canada Mines held fairly normal for the first quarter, since the end of the fiscal year at April 30. The mine treated 20,805 tons with a gross value of $233,383 at the rate of 226 tons per day with a recovery grade of $11.22 per ton. The No. 2 shaft has been completed from the 750-foot horizon to the 1,250-foot level with stations cut at 675, 1,000, 1,175 and 1,250 feet. These levels, R. R. Brown, president, states will be opened simultaneously with the machines available to put on this new development work. The main drive on the 1,000-foot horizon is progressing to connect No. 1 and No. 2 shafts but it is not expected this connection will be completed before early in the new year.

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Skynner Lake Gold Mines officials advise that negotiations with United States interests are in progress in connection with financing the development of Broshier Porcupine, which is controlled by Skynner Lake and which is south of, and separated by one property from the property under option to Noranda Mines. Negotiations are also underway with Canadian interests to finance Skynner Lake's property in Bristol township, north of Piccadilly Mines (formerly Orpit). In addition Skynner Lake owns outright another 560 acres property in Porcupine, just south of Broshier, and controls Jasper Porcupine, adjoining Delnite, on which diamond drilling is proceeding.

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Atom Power Makes Life On Earth Possible

By SIR HAROLD SPENCER JONES

This distinguished astronomer notes, in commenting on atomic energy and the firmament, that it is the vast store of atomic energy in the sun which has made life on earth possible.

It is atomic action which has enabled the sun to pour out its great stream of energy, at the rate of 60 h.p. from each square inch of its surface.

Atom energy explains why the sun hasn't burnt itself out long ago.

THE revelation that the atomic disintegration of a few pounds of uranium can release as much energy as the explosion of several thousand tons of T.N.T. provides a vivid reminder of the enormous store of energy that is locked up within the nucleus of the atom.

This atomic power greatly exceeds the power that can be made available by any chemical reaction, even of an explosive type. In every chemical reaction, the nuclei of the participating atoms persist unaltered; it is only the energy bound up in the linkage of one atom with another that is liberated.

If the whole of the energy locked up within the atom could be released, we should obtain from one ounce of coal enough energy to run a large generating station of 100,000 h.p. for one year. The Queen Mary could be driven across the Atlantic with the energy from a fragment of coal no larger than a pea.

Sun's Atomic Energy

This vast store of atomic energy is of immediate concern to every one of us, for it is that which makes life on our earth possible. For many years it remained an unsolved problem how the sun could continue to pour out its tremendous stream of energy at the rate of 60 h.p. from each square inch of its surface.

We know in various ways that the earth has existed for a few thousand million years and the sun must be as old or older than the earth. If the sun's energy were provided by ordinary processes of combustion, it would have burnt itself out in a few thousand years.

The sun—and, of course, the other stars also—are able to draw upon some of the store of energy that is locked up within the atoms. A good deal has been learned about the way in which this energy is provided—it is by the building up of heavier atoms out of lighter atoms—by the actual transmutation of one element into another.

The sun's outpouring of heat and light is made possible primarily by building up atoms of helium out of atoms of hydrogen. If four pounds of hydrogen are converted into helium, there is a loss in weight of about one-third of an ounce. This loss in weight is accounted for by the energy which is released in the process.

Sun's Loss

I should mention that the old conception of the indestructibility of matter finds no place in modern physical ideas—matter and energy are really synonymous terms. The immense output of radiations from the sun is causing it to lose mass at the rate of 4,000,000 tons every second — this may seem a great amount, yet the mass of the sun is so large that it could continue to lose mass at this rate for about sixteen million million years.

Scientists have not yet been able to produce in their terrestial laboratories the atomic transformations which are occurring in the celestial laboratories deep down in the interior of the sun and the stars. There the tapping of the sub-atomic energy is made possible by the enormously high temperatures, generally of the order of 20,000,000 degrees C. Even so, the sun is able to draw only on less than one per cent of the energy locked up in atoms.

Splitting Matter of Chance

In the Atom Bomb, the sub-atomic energy is provided by a different process, the breaking up of a heavy atom into two lighter atoms. It was discovered early in 1939 by two German physicists that when uranium atoms are bombarded with neutrons, particles having the same mass as the nucleus of the hydrogen atom but without any electric charge, the uranium atom can be split into two more or less equal parts.

The precise way in which it splits up seems to be largely a matter of chance—atoms of rubidium and caesium or of barium and krypon for instance may be produced. There is of course, a loss of mass in the process and this is represented by the energy liberated—the two fragments fly apart with inconceivably high velocities, corresponding to a temperature of the order of a million degrees.

This is why the destructive powers of the Atom Bomb are so great. The atoms of only a few heavy elements, such as uranium, thorium and protoactinium can be disrupted in, this way.

To translate this discovery into the perfected Atom Bomb was a tremendous achievement, involving an enormous amount of research by many scientists and the solving of most intricate and difficult technical problems.

This first successful utilization of atomic power is of tremendous significance. It marks a new epoch in the progressive control of mankind over the forces of nature. We can but peer dimly into the future and speculate about the possibilities that may be opened up if atomic power can be adequately harnessed and used for the benefit of mankind.

When Faraday first demonstrated his experiments on electromagnetic experiments more than 100 years ago, nobody could foresee that in his discoveries there were hidden the germs of a great new industry. But the first application of this new source of power has been for purposes of destruction, so that it is clear to everyone that without proper control it could speedily bring an end to civilized life on earth.

EDITOR

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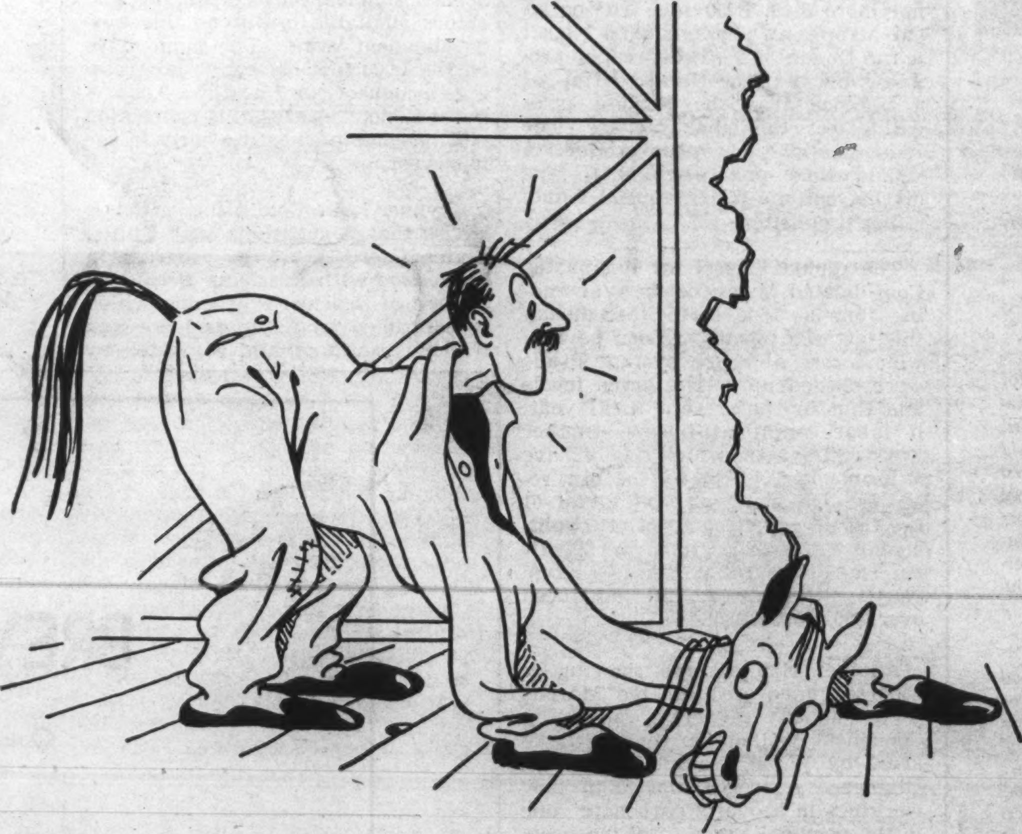

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